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Established 1887



BACK AND FORTH-Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger (right) and U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker (left) and unidentified official walk to waiting car at Saigon airport yesterday. Mr. Kissinger had arrived from meeting in Phnom Penh with Lon Nol.

Says Ill Officer Made Speech

Cairo Denies Report by BBC Jet at Sofia Of Anti-Sadat Coup Attempt Under Threat

planned.

Egyptian government sources today rejected as "pure invention" foreign report of an attempted coup d'état 10 days ago against President Anwar Sadat.

The sources said the coup report was an exaggerated account of an incident on Thursday, Oct. 12, in which an army captain barangued worshipers in a mosque with a call for "immediate war" against Israel

regardless of the consequences. The captain was arrested by security forces after the incident, the sources said, and investigation showed him to be

mentally Ill. The officer, leading three armored cars manned by unarmed crews, went to the Hussein moscue in the Azhar district of eastern Cairo and addressed the large congregation there for

month of Ramadan. To the surprise and disbelief of the wor hipers, according to the government sources, the captain called for an immediate jiliad tholy war against Israel. He said Egyptian troops in the Sucz Canal Zone should fight

worship in the current holy

armored cars had been taken from a maintenance depot without authorization and that the soldiers aboard them had no idea what the captain had The sources said the captain's action was an "isolated incident." ly this morning. They denied that there was any

coup plot.

They described a British Broadcasting Corp. report of an attempted coup as "pure inven-The BBC said last night that

Egyptian Army officers tried to "According to the reports, the plot collapsed when one group was stopped by chance in the center of Cairo by a military policeatmosphere was tense. man." the BBC said in a news-

"All efforts are being made to Between 200 and 300 Egyptian settle the incident," BTA said, referring to Bulgarian authorities. Army officers were believed to As ordered by the hijackers, pohave been arrested after the coup lice were being kept away from attempt failed the BBC said its the four-engine jet. It was towed foreign-affairs correspondents reto a remote area of the sirport. which has been buffeted through-"According to reports reaching (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4) out the day by a anowstorm with

> Turkish Ambassador Nihat Dinc, accompanied by a Bulgarian Foreign Ministry official, was said to be carrying on talks with the hijackers' spokesman. The deadline was extended re-portedly because Mr. Dinc was unable to get a telephone call through the storm to his govern-

earlier the ambassador had told the terrorists that the Turkish government would not bargain with them or give in to their

on Turkey's release of 170 political prisoners, but later dropped

were 71 passengers, eight regular crew members and two extra crewmen along for training, for a total of \$1 aboard. BTA said the plane carried 66 passengers and nine crew members when it touched down.

Lists of Patients

BTA said two were woundeda crew member and a passenger, cal personnel here and were taken to a Sofia hospital BTA

It was the third hijacking of a Turkish plane to Bulgaria in two years. Lest May 3, four Turkish students hijacked a DC-9 to this Balkan capital, threatening to blow it up with 68 aboard unless Turkey freed three con-demned guerrilles. Those hijackers surrendered after 24 hours and are still here, reportedly facing trial. Turkey hanged t' : three guerrillas three days later. In 1970, a youth with a toy pistol was sent home to Turkey after hijacking a Turkish plane to Sofia in a two-hour incident.

De Facto Cease-Fire Soon, Thieu Is Quoted as Saying

Premier Indicates Concessions

End-War Pact Reported Set 'In Principle'

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP).-Newsweek magazine reported toay that the United States and North Vietnam have reached an agreement to end the Vietnam war that provides for a cease-fire and short-lived interim government, followed by a national election supervised by France. According to the account in Newsweek's Oct. 31 issue, a weak executive is expected to be cen-

tral to a new constitution for South Vietnam. Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh was listed as a logical Time magazine reports, mean-while, that American and North

Vietnamese negotiators agreed in

principle on a settlement in Paris Time said it had been told the Nixon administration wants to announce the settlement before election day, Nov. 7, although the cease-fire to be supervised by an enlarged International Control Commission might not be imple-

Talks on POWs

mented by then.

The cease-fire and halt in the air war would be followed by talks on withdrawal of U.S. forces and release of American prisoners of war, the magazine said.

Newsweek said it was still unresolved whether the interim government in Saigon would have two or three segments. South Vietnamese President

Nguyen Van Thien wants only two parties—his surporters and the National Liberation Front. Hanoi wants a third faction of neutralists included, according to the article.

Newsweek said whatever its ment would function as a coalition committee, consisting of 18 to 30 members. A smaller executive committee

would run day-to-day affairs. Under the agreement negotiated in Paris between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Thc, the magazine said, neither Mr. Thieu nor any overt Communist would be eligible to serve on the executive It would have the same propor-

tion as the coalition committee and be chaired by an individual acceptable to all sides. Newsweek said the Communists

are expected to staff their bloc with middle-level politicians. Thien's Men Listed

Mr. Thien already has selected the men he will nominate, it said, naming them as Nguyen Van Huyen, chairman of the South Vietnamese Senate; Tran Van Huyen, a leader of the Vietnam Quoc Dan Dang (Vietnam Na-Quoc Dan Dang (Vietnam Na-tionalist party); Tran Quoc Buu, a labor leader; Premier Tran Thien Khiem; Gen. Cao Van Vien, chairman of the Joint General Staff; and retired Lt. Gen Tran Van Don.

In addition, Newsweek said that while Mr. Thien has so far refused the idea of a third, neutralist bloc in the interim group. Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho in Paris discussed some possible neutral members.

It said that one man agreed upon by Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho was Au Truong Thanh, a former economics minister in the government of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, and now director of the Japanese Santo Corp. in



view published yesterday that he was ready now to accept a ceasefire as the first step in ending the war. Asserting that current negotiations were in "an extremely im-portant phase," Mr. Dong also said he favored the holding of "guaranteed" free elections in South Vietnam six months after the cease-fire and the release of

United States, said in an inter-

all American prisoners of war-along with all other POWs in North and South Vietnamsoon as a settlement was reached. His statements were made in an interview given in Hanol last Tuesday to Arnaud de Borchgrave, a senior editor of News-

Mr. Dong's positions on the three issues—the cease-fire, timing of elections and POWs-approach or meet the announced oners until the U.S. withdrawal



Hanoi had opposed a cease-fire as a first step, arguing it gave Saigon too great an advantage; resisted freeing American pris-

cease-fire and elections.

In Washington, there was no immediate official comment on the interview. Observers there suggested that the position outlined by Mr. Dong was the same one given to President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, in Paris last week, bcfore Mr. Kissinger went to Sal-gon to discuss it with President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mr. Dong did not repeat in the interview North Vietnam's insistence that Mr. Thien be removed as president, remarking only that "Thieu has been overtaken by events.

The interview was conducted in French without a translator in Mr. Dong's residence and-in accord with the ground rules-the transcript was submitted to Mr. Dong for approval the next day. Newsweek released the text in advance of the publication this week's issue. The text follows:

Q. Why didn't you wait until

March 30 next year before launching your offensive by which time

ali American forces would have

Nixon's foreign policy would have

been re-engaged along new lines? That's what your Western friends

A. You must concede that the

March 30 offensive precipitated

events and the liquidation of

any event, it is better to make

Q. Do you see any common

en out of Vietnam and Mr.

that's the most eloquent proof of

cannot understand.

strategy was correct.

failure.

Mr. de Borchgrave; A high Vietnamese officer told me in Hanoi that the American blockade of your ports and estuaries as well as massive bombing raids against the Democratic Republic have caused enormous difficulties for you but that you were surmounting them. Could you give me specific examples? .

Pham Van Dong: I think you have seen for yourself what we have been able to do. Thousands of trucks are moving. Our jet ing the sky. These are all things you have witnessed Desnite a horrendous pounding from the air, we have surmounted obstacles that defy imagination. And we are surmounting those that

Q. On March 39 (when the

current Communist offensive began), you set out to prove that Vietnamization was a failure. Do you think you have succeeded? A. The U.S. press itself has said it was a total failure. Q. One recent article from

Saigon by a British correspondent said that despite their reverses Saigon's army today was in 'a stronger position that before March 30.

A. (laughing) You must read other articles besides that one. The world press is unanimous on that point. The fact that the U.S. was forced to impose a total save Saigon's hide was proof enough. If Vietnamization had been a success, then why oother? Unbelievable means have been brought to bear on us. And

ground between your position and Washington's on the composition and duration of a threesided caretaker government of transition?

A Negotiations are in an extremely important phase. We have done everything humanly possible for a successful conclusion. And that means peace with independence and freedom. This is what we have fought for for almost three decades. Our intentions are serious. So must be the other side's. A peaceful settlement must be just for both sides -not to serve temporary political ends. We won't allow it, and we will fight against it. But we will do nothing to jeopardize a happy conclusion at this stage by talk-

ing out of turn. Q. Would you agree that South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu could be part of the Saigon administration component in a three-sided coalition government pending elections, provided he was no longer

A. Thieu has been overtaken events. And events are now following their own course.

Q. What about the idea of two administrations in the South— the National Liberation Front's and Saigon's-each administering the areas under its control, a cease-fire, American military withdrawal and direct negotiations between the two principal Vietnamese adversaries?

A. Yes, here I can say something useful. All your questions reflect the present evolution. One must accept that there are two administrations each in control of their own zones. It's an undeniable fact. Everyone must respect this state of affairs.

Q. Then a cease-fire followed by American withdrawal will take place first and then direct negotiations between the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Saigon regime?

A. That is the present evolution, and it is a positive one. The situation will then be two armies and two administrations in the South and given that new situation they will have to work out their own arrangements that will promote democracy and speed national concord in the South because without this there will be no peace. Now is the time for both sides to dare and lorge

Q. What would you consider a onable delay between the installation of a transitory regime and general elections?

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Is Reportedly Opposed, But Plans for It By Lee Lescare

SAIGON, Oct. 22 (WP),-President Nguyen Van Thieu was quoted today as saving there will be a cease-fire soon despite his opposition to halting the war while the Communists control large areas of South Vietnam.

Mr. Thieu met twice today with White House foreign policy adviser Henry Kissinger and immediately after each session summoned his top advisers to a session in the Presidential Palace. Mr. Kissinger's two talks with Mr. Thieu were sandwiched

China is reported to oppose any international supervision in Indochina

after a cease-fire, Story Page 2. around a four-hour visit to Phnom Penh, where he met Cambodian President Lon Nol. "There will be a de facto ceasefire soon for the sake of Ameri-

can interests and because the Communists want to make some concessions to woo President Nixon." Mr. Thieu was quoted as having told a group of judges and lawyers he called to his office. One lawyer present interpreted "de facto" to mean that Nr.

Thieu was hoping he would not be forced by American pressure to enter any cease-fire agreement, but could simply order his troops to observe a cease-fire announced by Washington and Hanoi without publicly becoming party to any agreement. Mr. Thieu reportedly said that

cans want to make concessions, history than to write it. Let and to meet "the price of peace future historians decide whose we must pay something." we must pay something." [A New York Times report by

Saigon correspondent Craig R. Whitney quotes a high South Vietnamese official as saying that Mr. Thieu ordered his government to prepare detailed plans for a cease-fire two weeks ago. [The official said, however, that

he thought Mr. Thieu would "never accept" a peace settlement involving a major concession of political power by the South Vietnamese government to its Communist enemies. THE said Mr. Thieu had preed

his cabinet, during a meeting resterday, to stand firmly with him in opposing a settlement that would stop the fighting only temporarily and had reiterated his opposition to any form of tripartite coalition government. A major Communist concession

contained in a recent interview of North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong has been to accept a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Russia Waives Exit Tax for More Jews MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (UPI).-

Another 60 Jewish families wil be allowed to emigrate to Israe without paying a controversia tax on their higher education Soviet sources said yesterday. The latest figure brought to 139 the number of Jewish familie:

who since Wednesday have beer told by officials that they car leave for Israel without reimbursing the state for their free school-The 60 families included 30 ir Kishinev, capital of Moldavia and 30 in Moscow. The source

did not say how much tax had been waived. Known fees waived for 59 other families totaled more than \$500,000. The waivers coincided with the signing in Washington of a So-

viet-American trade agreemen: designed to boost trade between the two nations to \$1.5 billion annually by 1975. One high-ranking Soviet edu

cator said last week, "We shall use a differentiated approach." He implied that the applicant's state of health and his financia straits would be considered. The law calls for graduated

payments to reimburse the country for the estimated cost of ar emigrant's free higher education, which could be as high a \$30,000 for a doctor of sciences A It is important to determine the highest Soviet academic de-

News Analysis

Cast.

European 'Nine' Take Steps Toward Defining a Union By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 22 (IRT)-History alone will tell how significant the first summit encounter of the enlarged European Economic Community was. For the nine-nation meeting of European leaders that broke up here early yesterday morning was not so much one 34 which decisions were taken, as one at which decisions were taken to take decisions.

It remains to be seen what these decisions will be. They could be momentous, and the call for a European Union in the final communique might be the call to encourage bold new political ininking in which the nine usions finally define what sort of relationship they are to have. But a union is really the lowest

common denominator in relations one need only think of the Western European Union or the Organization of African Unity or he pan-Arab union or United Arab Emirates to realize how loose a union can be. To organize a union is nothing, and the strength of one depends on how it is defined.

It was for that reason that Dutch Premier Barend Biesheuvel came to town last Thursday with a determination to achieve more han generalities in the organiza-. ion of Europe's union, Everyoody remembered how convenient 4 was for West German Chancelor Willy Brandt to have this ammit on the eve of his eleclions; few people remembered that Mr. Biosheuvel also heads a minority government with elections next month, and there is no better theme to campaign on in Holland than that of supr nationality.

To understand what supranationality is to the smaller EEC nations, one need only remember that with supramationality they would no longer be small So Mr. Pompidou's summit.

which was to end Friday evening with a gala at the Quai d'Orsay, ended in Saturday's early hours. and the summit success, which was to have been hannered across Western European newspapers Saturday morning, was replaced by incomplete reports of disagree-

ment and delay. This was a summit—unlike the Hague meeting three years ago (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Oakland A's Win the Series

The Oakland A's won the World Series yesterday with improbable hero Gene Tenace continuing his rampaging hitting with two more runs batted in in the seventh-game, 3-2, victory. It was the first time since 1930 that the A's, who then played in Philadelphia and later moved to Kansas City and linally Oakland, had captured the

Series. Tenace, who batted 225 during the regular scaeon. finished with a 348 batting average for the Series and drove in nine of Oakland's 16 runs in the seven games. Yesterday, Tenace and Sal Bando hit consecutive run-scoring doubles in the sixth inning to

give Oakland a 3-1 lead. Pitcher Rollie Fingers's clutch late-inning relief saved the victory for Jim (Catfish) Hunter, Hunter had come on in relief of starter John (Blue Moon) Odom in the fifth inning. Details, Page 13.

4 Turks Hold

SOFIA, Oct. 22.—Four armed Turks tonight extended from tomorrow at 7:30 to noon their deadline for Turkish government compliance with their political demands, under threat of blow-ing up at the airport here a Turkish airliner they hijacked between Istanbul and Ankara ear-

The plane-still occupied by between 65 and 71 persons following the release of 9 or 10 people—has been here since 6:20 a.m. (0820 BTA the Bugarian press

agency, said that although the oners to be fed, the Boeing-707 -chartered by Turkish Airlines from Pan American World Airways—was "under the complete control of the terrorists" and the

Hard Line Reported In Ankara, it was reported that

The hijackers at first insisted

this figure to 13. They also demanded more freedom for students in Turkish universities, increased Welfare for Deasants, a lifting of Turkey's ban on strikes and the broadcast over Turkish radio of a list of their demands -an announcement to be aired

Officials in Ankara said there

both apparently shot by a hijacker in a scuffle during the takeover. They were released to medisaid. Later it listed nine persons, two of them 2-month-old babies. as being under medical care after release by the terrorists.

19 Live, 34 Missing in Crash Of Plane in Sea Near Athens

An all-day search by helicopters and naval vessels for survivors from an Olympic Airways plane which plunged into the sea here during a thunderstorm last night

was called off tonight. Police said 19 persons survived the crash and 34 persons, including one male crew member, are missing and presumed drowned.

The plane, a Japanese-made twin-engine YSIIA, was on a domestic flight from Corfu to Athens when the pilot put it down at sea only 200 yards from the coast. The plane sank within four minutes. There was no warning of the crash to pas-

Eastbourne, Sussex, Britain, said. "Suddenly I felt a jolt and I saw the water gushing into the plane. "We took off our belts and struggled for the emergency exits," Miss Lines, 27, said. "By the time we made it to the door

sengers and the reason for it was not immediately known, "I closed my eyes and I must have dozed off," Sherry Lines of the water was near the ceiling.

cause I am a good swimmer, I made it to the shore. I was

guided by the lights."

Police said two Americans, Caroline Cagle and Helen Grummel, were among the survivors. South African man and a Canadian couple were among the

A government statement said the pilot had not been in contact with the flight control tower since his takeoff from Corfu. A civil aviation spokesman said the plane may have been hit by lightning.

All of the survivors swam to safety and made their way to a children's home in Glyfada, near the Athens airport. Dr. Hariklia Miniati, a doctor

at the home, said three of the survivors suffered broken bones. "Some had been hurt around the waist trying to undo their safety belts," she said. "They told me they were able to open only one door."



European 'Nine' Take Steps Toward Defining a Union

(Continued from Page I) at which what was not done was as significant as what was done. For example, the Nine could not agree on what Europe's relationship to America should be. The West German idea, supported by several of the smaller countries, to "institutionalize" transatlantic relations was dropped, and the communiqué spoke only of a "constructive dialogue."

In the preamble, a reference to a "common position" for the upcoming trade and monetary negotiations was dropped-

Several other projects were abandoned, including an idea to name "ministers for Europe," another to fix percentages each year for aid to developing countries the British in particular found that unrealistic). An Italian proposal for European citizenship was ignored, as was a Belgian idea for encouraging travel by young persons through universal recognition of diplomas. A proposal to fix world commodity prices to aid developing nations was watered down to price agreements "in appropriate cases."

The achievements of the summit came in various categories. Monetary Fund

It was decided to go ahead with plans for economic and monetary union by 1980. To this end a date was fixed (next April) for the operation of the EEC monetary fund. If the plan goes as scheduled now-and it only can if Britain fixes a new parity for the pound and is able to defend the new rate-the nine EEC currencles will be locked together by 1980, so that the creation of a single currency will be a relatively easy matter.

Because a common currency only is feasible for common economies, the Nine gave a mandate to their finance ministers to begin a common anti-inflation policy, beginning with their meeting next week. This will most likely be done through increasing the powers of the community's Economic and Social Council, in order to begin the harmonization of the economies.

To serve this end, the nine countries agreed to a community social policy, and they asked for a report by Jan. 1, 1974, particularly along the lines outlined by Mr. Brandt and French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, on how to implement this policy, notably in labor affairs, social security and worker re-education.

They also took a major step forward when they agreed to set up a regional fund by Jan. 1, 1974, with funds taken from the community's general fund (made up of customs duties, agriculture levies and a percentage of each country's value added tax proceeds) to develop the community's poorest regions. The British insisted on this clause and actually won more than had been ex-

Change of Tone None of the above-cited mea-.

sures was highly charged, had

unexpected. But when the nine men got around Friday afternoon to a discussion of the community's political future, the tone abruptly changed. The question always has been how much can a nation allow its voice to be drowned in federalism. It led De Gaulle seven years ago to boycott Brussels for Pompidou to call off this summit. Finally, Friday night, it became the issue that dominated

In the end, the Dutch, though they made a strong fight, got less than they wanted. They had asked that the Nine take a stand within a year on the EEC Commission's recommendation that the European Parliament be directly elected by 1980. In lieu of decisive progress, said Mr. Biesheuvel, the Netherlands would boycott economic and monetary union.

The Dutch were attempting what the Big Three—Britain, France and West Germany—did not dare to do: give some kind of definition to European Union. The French use perfect circular reasoning to oppose a directly elected European Parliament, They reason that a European Parliament will only be necessary when there is a European government, which there is not.

The British opposition is more pragmatic. They say that they do not want to think about sending directly elected parliamentarians to Strasbourg until Britain is more familiar with the community. The Germans favor both a European government and parliamentary control, but not enough to upset the French and British.

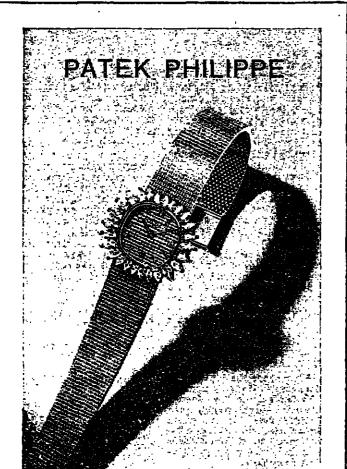
Valiant Stand

So the Dutch, in a role they must be used to, made a valiant stand against the elements, saved what they could and then went under. The compromise, of Belgian inspiration, calls for a report to be made by the end of 1975 by the "institutions of the community" on the nature of the European Union. A subsequent summit will rule on the

Is it possible that Europe one day might be ruled by a European government under control of a directly elected parliament as was conceived by the community founders 20 years ago? Time, and the passage of men, will tell. The French, who have resisted with most vigor the notion, will likely be joined now by the British. little given over to supranationality, "It was voluntarily," said Mr. Pompidou early Saturday morning, "that the characteris-

not spelied out." But he held out hope for the Dutch and Mr. Biesheuvel's elections: "This is more than a simple declaration of intentions," he said. "There exists a real will to develop the European community into a union in the war in the South has meant that largest and most complete sense an entire generation has known

tics of the European Union were



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AT EASE-Two South Vietnam soldiers resting on a rice paddy dike in the Tan Binh district of the Mekong Delta after recent engagement with North Vietnamese.

Interview of Premier Indicates Concessions

Hanoi Ready for Cease-Fire as First Step

(Continued from Page 1)

this delay precisely, not leave it up in the air. Somebody has put forward a delay of about six months between the cease-fire and general elections and this seems reasonable to us.

Q. Why wouldn't you attempt to transform a three-sided coalition regime into a Communist government? Or at least a govrnment fairly certain to become a Communist regime?

A. We wouldn't do such a foolish thing. You cannot do the impossible. We are not stupid. We don't want to do anything dangerous that would imperil national corrord. We now want to avoid internal divisions and a resumption of hostilities. That's our objective.

Q. You say you will not do anything to impose your will on the South, But observers who have followed your activities in the South have seen a will of iron and a determination seldom equaled in the history of the world. How do you explain this apparent contradiction?

A. It is only an apparent one. Our iron will is being applied to bring about a three-sided coalition leading to national reconciliation and independence.

Q. You mean that if you had achieved all your objectives during the Tet offensive in 1968 you would have shared your victory with the vanquished and the Deutralists in a coalition government?

A. The political situation in the South is such that one must have a government that reflects the realities. You must realize that no other way of life. There has been terrible suffering in every family. No one has been spared. Families are divided, father on one side, son on the other. Those are the realities. One must now try to abolish these divisions and not by imposing our will. That's why national reconciliation is

paramount Q. If you are not interested in the rapid Communication of South Vietnam, how then do you explain the rapid Communization of North Vietnam in 1954?

A. The situation in the North was quite different. Our society was unanimous against the French colonialists and for our regime. That's not the case in the South today. We are realists. Don't

Q. In the light of your previously stated assurances that a threesided coalition will be a government of national reconciliation and that there will be no settling of accounts, bow do you explain what happened in Quang Tri while your forces held the city? And in Bue in '68 during the Tet offensive? Journalists not noted for pro-Nixon sentiments wrote about scores of people executed in Quang Tri for collaboration with the enemy.

A. I am not informed precisely about what you say. But the Front's policy is crystal clear: It is inconceivable that the Front would allow reprisals after a settlement; that would be diametrically opposed to its policy of national reconciliation. It would jeopardize everything. These are errors that have to be avoided at all costs. Besides, reprisals could only be against their own families in many cases. If in America and Western countries one talks about a bloodbath it is simply a matter

Q. How can one organize free and democratic elections in such a climate?

A. First, one must re-establish peace, concord, democracy and stabilize the situation.

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laughter) We have not even be-

time to do all that? A I don't think so. Transition must not last too long or it could break down. O. How will free elections in

the South differ from the elections you hold in the Democratic Republic from time to time? A. The situation is entirely dif-

ferent. Here we have a country that is unified politically and wellorganized. Elections are not so difficult in a country like ours. Not so in the South. There is possible comparison. You Westerners cannot understand our unity in the North forged through decades of combat. Look at our country. Everything appears nor-mal, well-policed, disciplined, simple, serene,

Q. From what you know about how the people in the South really feel, roughly what percentage would you guess will vote Communist? More than half or less than half? A. All that we ask for is really

free elections-whose freedom must be guaranteed. Q. What sort of guarantees?

A. You will see.

Q. At what stage will the American prisoners be released? A. When the general agreement has been reached.

Q. You mean after the completion of our withdrawal? A. No, we will not wait until the complete realization of the accords. It's a very simple issue actually. All military and civilian detainees, not only Americans, on both sides must be released at the same time. For us there are no complications at all on this problem now.

the United States in the post-war reconstruction period?

A. Two ways. First, America is responsible for all material damages inflicted on us. Second. it is an imperative obligation for America to contribute to the rebuilding of our devastated econ-

Q. Could you explain, step by step, the process of reunification? To begin with, would each half of Vietnam have its own governnent, its own constitution, its own army and police and diplomatic representation abroad? And then do you envisage a confederation? How would its president be picked? What would happen to the two presidents of North and South? Where would the capital be located?

Egypt Denies Coup Report

(Continued from Page 1) Eastern Europe and the West, two groups of officers drove into Cairo a week ago to try to capture President Sadat," the BBC

One group then was halted by the policeman, the plot was dis-covered and the plan fell apart, "The officers are reported to

have been protesting against Egypt's failure to wage full-scale war against Israel and against the union of Egypt with Libys," it There seemed to be "no suggestion the attempted coup had major military or political sup-

port and the current situation is expected to remain unaffected, the newscast said. British government sources said the Foreign Office had re-

ports that "some kind of incident that could have been a coup attempt" did take place. They said the reports were "conflicting" as to the size and

seriousness of the incident. [In Beirut, some newspapers reported heightened security precautions in Cairo since Oct. 12, but travelers arriving in the Lebanese capital said security in Cairo appeared to be about the same as usual, the Associated Press reported.]

our hearts. But no one is thinking about practical details. Q. Why not? A. It will happen eventually. We have lots of time to think it over. Our No. 1 priority is putting an end to the war with a just solution for all parties.

gun to think about such details,

Reunification is in our blood in

Q. You don't have any planners working on reunification prob-

A. We can't spare them. You Americans have so much money you can afford to have planners even for non-existent problems We operate on this basis of first O. How does one re-establish

peace in the entire Indochinese peninsula? What comes first: Vietnam before Laos or Laos before Vietnam? Can you really have peace in Indochina before accords have been negotiated for the three countries?

A. You have distinct problems for each country. Don't confuse

Q. But surely Lass is linked to South Vietnam through the Ho Chi Minh Trail, A. Of course, they are linked.

But they must be resolved separately.

Q. Do you think that a negotiated settlement and the end of the war are near? A. I hope so. And we are work-

ing very hard at it. with goodwill and good faith. And this must be reciprocal. I would like to conclude our talk on an optimistic note. Following our agreement, we will form new relationships between our two countries and our two peoples on a new basis. Some of our detractors always wrote and said that we were trying to humiliate the world's mightiest power and that this war had gone to our heads. Well, my friend, this has never been our intention. This was imposed on us. We fought intelligently and heroically, not to humiliate you. but to end American intervention in our affairs and to establish friendship between our two peoples. Together, we must inaugurate a new era.

Israeli Army **Ousts Mayor** Of Gaza City

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22 (UPI).—
Military officials today fired the
mayor of Israeli-occupied Gaza.
City because of his refusal to
extend municipal services to a
neighboring Palestinian refuges
camp, the national radio said.

Mayor Rashed a-Shawa, ap-pointed by the military in Sept. 1971, balked at army orders issued hast week to include the Shati refugee camp within Gaza's municipal jurisdiction.

Facked by members of his town council, Mr. Shawa claimed that incorporating the camp would change the legal standing of the refugees and endanger their status with UN relief organizations.
Other Gaza strip municipalities

have complied with the orders to provide electricity, water and emoloyment services to the refugees living in camps adjacent to their towns. More than 10,000 refugees live in eight camps in the strip, approximately 24,000 in Shati.

Yemens Continue **Peace Parleys**

CAIRO, Oct. 22 (Reuters). Delegates from northern and southern Yemen finished their second day of peace talks here today and an Arab League official reported progress. Selim el-Yafi, chairman of the

Arab League committee that arranged a Yemeni cease-fire, said the delegates had discussed a project for union-put forward by southern Yemen.

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Meetings With Kissinger Go On

Thieu Said to See Truce Soon

(Continued from Page 1) cease-fire initially and then to work out a political solution.

Mr. Thieu is opposed to a quick standstill cesse-fire in Victorm, which he knows will give the Communists considerable territorial gains in South Victnam. He has told Vietnamese politicians during the last four days that he continues to favor only an internationally supervised cease-fire applying to all Indochina-Cambodin and Lace as well as Vict-

Both Kissinger-Thieu meetings today were attended only by U.S. Ambassador Elsworth Bunker and Mr. Thisu's most trusted adviser, Hoang Due Nha.

American officials here refused to say how long Mr. Rissinger intends to remain in Saiguo. Rumors here range from claiming that Mr. Rissinger will stay an-other three days to that he is about to fly to Hanoi for further discussions with the North Vict-

With Mr. Kissinger's trip to Phnom Penh, high-level Americans have now touched base with all of the governments directly

involved in the war.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs William Sullivan flew to Vientiane, Laos, and Bangkok, Thalland, Friday before returning here and then accompanying Mr. Kissinger to Cambodia.

The visits to other Indochina capitals, however, have been so brief that the United States clearly has simply been informing its allies of the matters it is debating with Mr. Thieu.

Thicu and Dong

SAIGON, Oct. 22 (NYT).— When told that North Vietnam's Premier Dong, in an interview with Newsweek magazine, was quoted as describing a peace settlement involving a cease-fire in place, American troop withdrawal, direct negotiations between the Saigon government and the Communists toward a temporary tripartite coalition, and then general elections under its supervision, the South Vietnamese official quoted earlier said. "Thieu will never accept that."

But the official disclosed that on Oct. 7 Mr. Thieu set up a 50-member Central Study Committee headed by his close aide, Lt. Gen. Dang Van Quang, to craw up detailed plans for what the personnel of each ministry in the government should do in the event of a cease-fire. 'I don't think it will have time

to complete its work before the cease-fire, though," the official said. "It may come before the presidential elections in the United States."

The former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, Army Chief of Staff Gan. Creighton W. Abrams, is also in Saigon and officials have hinted that he is here to help with technical advice on a The South Vietnamese official

appeared to reflect a general un-happiness within the Thieu government about the possibility of -as disclosed mainly by rumors in Saigon and by the North Vietnamese appear to them to be disadvantageous to Saigon. "The Americans will get some-

thing out of a cease-fire-probably their prisoners," the man, who has a military background said. "The North Vietnamese will get something-American troop withdrawal and a bombing halt But the South Vietnamese—we will not gain anything except the Communists right by our sides. "The Communists would try to

take advantage of every moment between the announcement of a cease-fire and the signature of an accord," the official said. "They would try to move in on our territory and destroy government infrastructure in the bamlets they took over. That is why the central study committee is working on plans on how to counteract

Cambodia Negotiations PHNOM PENH, Oct. 22 (UPI). -Members of the Cambodian government and leaders of the rebei Khmer Rouge guerrilla force

Workers March In S. Italy Over Rail Line Blasts

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 22 (UFI).—Tens of thousands of workers, angered by a series of bomb attacks on trains bringing them here for a conference, marched in a vast protest parade through the town center today. Rightist youths pelted them

and police with stones and one policeman was reported to have been grated by a bullet.
Officials said that five explo-

sive charges were placed on rail tracks to prevent the passage of trains taking demonstrators to an inter-union meeting on the prob-lems of southern Italy and Sicily. One of the charges exploded as a train passed over it at more

than 70 miles an hour between Rome and Naples. Five passengers were hurt by flying glass, and one car was badly damaged. The blast ripped doors off their hinges, buckled a car roof and twisted track. Organizers of the conference

which was designed to draw attention to the underdevelopment of southern Italy blamed Fascist squads for the explosions. They called a nationwide, fourhour strike Tuesday in protest. Police said that 50,000 persons marched in the parade after the

have held a series of meetings on ending the war in Cambodia, a government source said today. The official described the contacts as "delicate and highly discreet." He said, "There has been

movement toward reconciliation." Souvanna on Peace PARIS Oct. 22 (AP) -Laos

Premier Souvanna Phouma said

here today that peace may be "soon" restored in Indochina as a

whole and negotiations for such

good start,"

The prince, in a brief airn statement made here on his w to the United States, said the dochina problem "cutild be solquickly, according to rewspap which usually are well-informs but he added he was himself w informed of the present negot with Deputy Assistant Secret. of State William Sullivan bef leaving Asia."

China Seen Against Policin, Indochina Cease-Fire by Tear

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (NYT). Sicials and informed Western -China is strongly opposed to any form of international supervision of a crease-fire in Indo-china, including the assignment of observers, Western diplomats

This policy, diplomats said, differs from North Vietnam's pub-licly stated agreement in principle to some form of truce supervision, They said that the Chinese op-position to such supervision—as well as to any international conference for the ultimate settlement

of the Indochina conflict-was communicated in detail by the foreign minister, Chi Peng-fel, to high-ranking Western official who visited Peking about two

The diplomats said that China reaffirmed within recent weeks its position, which is reported to be based on the view that international supervision would "complicate" matters and prevent North and South Vietnamese factions from dealing directly with each other, in response to new inquiries through diplomatic

Complicating Factor Senior U.S. officials, who have been made aware of Peking's stand, acknowledged in private comments that the Chinese opposition is a complicating factor in the intensive Vietnam peace negotiations now under way.

The diplomats said that while the Chinese stand would not necessarily prevent a cease-fire agreement-assuming that Washington, Hanci and Saigon can find a basic acceptable formula—enforce-ment would run into serious practical problems given China's political importance in Southeast Asian affairs. The United States has taken

the position that China's participation is essential in Asian "peace-building" after the end of the Indochina war. There appeared to be a con-

sensus among many American of-

tioned in Salgon, Hanol Vientiane, Laos. American officials cautio however, that there remains :

siderable uncertainty as to Hanoi would visualize the rol new supervisory mechan and how much real power would allow it to exercise. I they said, is one of the is

Lon Nol Brothe

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 22 (F lets at a car carrying Col.

colonel, Cambodia's new par cation minister and a powe member of the ruling party, driving through Phnom Penh his way to an official dinner. However, there was some de

that the assassins wanted to Col. Lon Non. He was travel

60 Rockets Strike Air Base, Town 15 Miles From Saigon

than 60 rockets were fired today as 36 wounded, with one armo into the allied air base at Bien vehicle destroyed and two du Hos, a nearby corps headquarters and the adjoining town. One shell started a napalm fire at the base, 15 miles northeast of

The U.S. command said prelim-

while taking cover.

South Vietnamese airmen had been wounded and that three civilians had been killed and eight wounded when five rockets fell in Bien Hoa city just outside the base. Copter Reported Lost

South Vietnamese Third Corps headquarters adjoining the base. to other munitions.

B-52s continued pounding suspected enemy troop and supply locations northwest and northeast A U.S. Marine fighter-homber

tally bombed a government position, killing three soldiers and wounding 17, the U.S. command said.

tion has recently increased, reported that North Vietnamese troops had overrun a Montagnard village and burned several others. The officials said that about 50 men had been driven out of the village of Buon Klib near Ban Me Thuot and that the enemy troops

had fought off reinforcements

who tried to retake it. South

its hands" as one diplomat it, of any responsibility for expected new settlement. U.S. Plans The United States insists international supervision of phases of a settlement. Tentative American plans :

that China, which signed the

Geneva Agreements ending first Indochina war and the

Leos accords, is inclined to "a

trol Commission, created Geneva in 1954, in its pre or a reorganized form. The largely inactive commit composed of Indian. Canaand Polish representatives

said to be for cease-fire aupt

sion by the International (

in the current regotiations.

Survives Ambus

ters).-Assassins fired three Non, President Lon Nol's your brother, but he escaped unh police sources disclosed today They said that the atte

was made Thursday night as

SAIGON, Oct. 22 (AP).-More Vietnamese losses were repor

The attack followed an increase in North Vietnamese and Viet Cong bombardment of hamlets on the outskirts of Saigon yesterday, killing one person and wounding at least six. Fighting also was reported in several areas around the capital

inary reports on the Bien Hoa attack today had said that two Americans were wounded by shell fragments and 16 were injured

Other reports said that 10

Its runways were not hit and the base remained operational, spokesmen said. One helicopter was reportedly destroyed, with three light observation planes damaged.
About 55 100-pound rockets

struck the base in three barrages

and four rounds landed in the

There were no reports of casual-ties at the headquarters. At least one round fell in a store of napalm canisters, starting a fire. Field reports indicated that there was no immediate risk

It was the heaviest shelling of any allied installation near Saigon since the Communist offencive was renewed in the area Oct. 5. Bombing Near Capital

of Salgon, with 24 hombers dropping 600 tons of explosives flying support yesterday for South Vietnamese troops near Quan Loi, 60 miles north of Saigon, acciden-

Ground fighting was widely scattered today, and officials in the Central Highlands, where ac-

Surrivors Found

Officials also reported that civilians and three border rang

all survivors of the Ben Het

der camp that was overrun

days ago, turned up at a fire t north of the city of Kontum. In the air war, Air Force Navy planes flew 220 miss over North Vietnam, the 1 command said, about the sa daily average of the past

weeks. Targets were said to have cluded bridges, warehouses, we ons sites, supply barges and n

French Aide Hit In U.S. Raid Is Burie

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI).-Pi Susini, the French delegate-9 eral in Hanot who died fi wounds received in a U.S. bor ing raid, was buried today Andilly, near Paris. Mr. Susini died Thursday i wounds and burns. The 52-vi

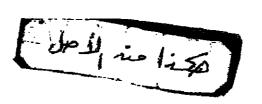
old diplomat was injured Oct

when the French Mission

Hanoi was destroyed. He flown to Paris for treatment

WEATHER

EKRUT	27	81	Cloudy
ELGRADE	5	41	Overcal
erlin	4	30	Rain
Russels	9	48	Rain
CDAPEST	7	45	Cloudy
LIBO.,,,,	29	84	guany
SABLANCA	30	68	Cloud
PENBAGEY		48	Pain
STA DEL SOL	22	72	Fair
B1.CN	13	55	Clouds
INBURGIL	11	45	Rain
ORENCE.	13	55	Sunny
Cankfurt	6	43	Rain
ENEYA		46	Overcha
LSINKT	4	33	Overes
TANBUL	26	61	Ahores
S PALMAS	30	64	Cloudy
יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	19	66	Fair
3RON	15	9	OYAFCE
ADRID	34	57	Runny
LAN,	15	50	Fair
ONTREAL		41	Cloudy
DSCOTY	6	41	Overcas
CNICH	3	32	Rain
W TORK	12	54	Cloudy
CE-IMPLEMENTAL	17	63	Pair
EO.,,	i	34	Rain
BISBIS	12	84	OFFICE
lague	4	39	Rolu
37E	15	19	Pair
177A	ē	32	Rnow
OCKHOLM	3	37	Cloudy
L AVIV.,,,,,,,,,	28	æ	Suncy
'M3	20	67	Pair
NICE	19	35	dunas
ENNA	8	46	Rein
A85A\V	3	37	Rein
ASHINGTON	14	57	Cloudy
RICH	1	39	Rain
	_	-	
Caterday's res	dias		
1760 GMT, et	ner'i	, LL	7300 G



cGovern Appears to Waver His Certitude of Victory

HNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 22).—Bad guys sometimes win, in Sen. George McGovern's

c Democratic candidate for presidency still talks of iph over President Nixon month but his almost theoal certitude seems to be

ere are no more denuncia. of the polls as "rubbish" gospel-like proclamations of i news" coming Nov. 7 still up in Sen. McGovern's hes, but just as often in the few days, they have been anted by exhortations for sometimes simply pleading, times with a touch of rate urgency.

.... a McGovern genuinely views ampaign as nothing less than sade against Republican evils their archetype in the White e: a struggle, as he put it in pit Wednesday, between our ir impulses and our more h baser instincts."

even by those standards in imperiect world, Sen Mcnn himself acknowledges, "no ever knows for sure how that gle will resolve itself, We only hope that Americans do

ey must also accept Sen. Mcern's vision of what the elecis all about, a contest, in his is, "between the little people

andon Auction ds McGovern

ONDON, Oct. 22 (AP),-An ion of lithographs by distinhed artists organized by Amers in London supporting Demo-ic presidential nominee George Fovern raised-\$12,500 in cam-

n funds yesterday. he money was paid for 85 lots esenting the works of such its as Picasso. Ben Shahn, y Rivers, David Hockney and c Chagall.

(1) Constant S10 persons attended sale, which was restricted to prican bidders. The litho-phs were all contributed by ricans in London supporting

By George Lardner Jr. in America and the rich, between the average working man or wo-man and a powerful clitc." And they must also care for George

> Campaigning with Scn. Mc-Govern on a whirlwind swing through Fennsylvania yesterday, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie inadvertently gave his assessment of the prospects at a morning rally in downtown Scranton's Courthouse Square. He told the crowd of about 2,500-less than Alabama Gov. George Wallace drew to the same spot in 1968-that Sen Mc-Govern was fighting against "hopeless odds"

McGovern as the man to do their

Perhaps alerted to his gaffe by the hubbub about it aboard the McGovern campaign plane, the Maine senator hurrledly changed his tune at the next stop, a raily in Bethlehem that attracted some 4,000 people.

"I've heard it said . . . that the Democratic party is fighting against hopeless odds." Sen. Mus-kie amended. "I say to you there is no such thing as hopeless odds where the Democratic party unites behind a candidate like Sen. George McGovern."

Sen McGovern himself has been trying hard to suggest that the issue at stake is not just a choice between him and Mr. Nix-on as politicians or even as men.

"It's not my neck that's on the line, it's yours," he told a small black audience in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn the other evening, hoping to rouse them to alarm over what Sen. McGovern sees as the consequences of "four more years."

At a brief stop in Kutztown, Pa., yesterday afternoon just before halftime at a junior college football game, an indisnant fan shouting something like "Get out of here, you burn," rushed out of the crowd toward Sen, McGovern before S ret Service agents collared and handcuffed him.

Sen, McGovern said later that he was "unaware" of the incident. which had brought the fan to within just a few feet of the senator. "The man was very obviously upset because his game had been interrupted," a McGov-



SHARING THE BILL-President Richard Nixon smiling to crowd after being introduced by Vice-President Spiro Agnew at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on Friday,

Nixon Insists Draft Dodgers Must 'Pay a Price' for Actions

By Carroll Kilpatrick

Can give."

paid a price for their choice. The

few hundred who chose to desert

America must pay a price for

Americans to give returning vet-

erans "the respect which only you

Aimed at McGovern

The speech, which was carried over the NBC, CBS and Mutual

radio networks and paid for by

the Committee to Re-Elect the

President, contained no mention

of Sen. George McGovern, though

many of its references, such as

that to amnesty, were aimed at

the Democratic presidential nom-

Sen. McGovern has said he favors an amnesty for draft dodg-

ers and would consider deserters

In a radio speech yesterday,

Mr. Nixon said that if re-elected,

he will never hesitate to make

unpopular decisions to defend the

nation's interests, but that on

basic human matters he will

Mr. Nixon promised also that in

the next four years he will "con-

tinue to direct the flow of power

Yesterday's speech on "my phi-

"I cannot ally myself with those

the majority, who treat a mature

people as children to be ordered

about, who treat the popular will

as something only to be courted

at election time and forgotten be-

pride of the 'new majority' that

is forming, not around a man or

a party, but around a set of prin-

ciples that is deep in the Amer-

In arguing, however, that a

leader sometimes must take un-

fended his 1969 decisions affect-

criticism at the time. After he

explained his actions, he said.

the great silent majority of

Americans... immediately re-

sponded, and the response was powerful, nonpartisan and immis-

take unpopular stands when they

are necessary," he argued. "But

how they should live their lives ...

a leader in a democracy.'

leader who insists on imposing

If re-elected, he said, "I shall

not hesitate to take the action

I think necessary to protect and

detend this nation's best inter-

At the same time, he added, on

matters "affecting basic human

values—on the way Americans

live their lives and bring up

their children—I am going to respect and reflect the opinion of the people themselves. That is

what democracy is all about."

"That is also why I speak with

to the people."

port "basic values,"

ican spirit."

on a case-by-case basis.

Iwo Jims and Inchon."

Mr. Nixon also appealed to

"They deserve it because they

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP). to serve America in Vietnam have —For the second time in a week, President Nixon today insisted that American draft dodgers and deserters must "pay a price" for

evading military service.

Last Monday, Mr. Nixon told gathering of families of U.S. prisoners and men missing in action in Vietnam it would be "the immoral thing I could think of to give amnesty to draft dodg-ers and those who deserted."

Today, in a Veterans' Day campaign speech broadcast live from his retreat at Camp David, Md., the President told Vietnam veterans and their families, "We are not going to make a mockery of their sacrifice by surrendering to the enemy or by offering amnesty to draft dodgers and desert-

"The 21/2 million who chose

Allende Says Strikes Fail To Stall Chile Pilots Back on Job.

Rail Line Is Bombed

SANTIAGO, Oct. 22 (Reuters). Pilots of Chile's state airline Lan-Chile returned to work today after a 48-hour strike in support of truck owners who pulled their vehicles off the road on Oct. 11. The truck tieup touched off widespread strikes against the leftist government of President Salvador Allende.

Yesterday, Mr. Allende insisted that the 11-day-old strikes had failed to paralyze the country. He warned that any attempt at a "fascist putsch" would be resisted violently. Mr. Allende told a press confer-

ence that 95 percent of the population was still at work and that not a single major industry or essential public service had been stopped.

A spokesman for the pilots' federation said that all its members now were working normally, but he added that some other white-collar airline employees were still out.

Cables Damaged Authorities today reported the latest of a series of minor sa-botage attempts against railroad installations—an explosion that slightly damaged electric power cables on a track 163 miles south of the capital.

A shot was fired at a bus near the southern city of Talcahuano. There were no injuries, an official statement added.

Santiago and other major cities passed through a fifth consecutive six-hour curfew that began at midnight. It was imposed by Gen. Hector Bravo Munoz, who earned it," he said, "and they stand today just as tall as their fathers who fought at Normandy, controls 21 of the country's 25 provinces, and nine million of its 10 million inhabitants, under an mergency decree signed by President Allende

> There was no word from leaders of the truck owners' federation on when they would end their stoppage.

> > Gas Rationed

Meanwhile, gasoline rationing was imposed and a man was killed yesterday—the third violent death since the tension began.

by a military patrol after he failed to stop when challenged. Chile's warring political factions today considered an appeal from Roman Catholic Church leaders to avoid "a confrontation which could turn into a struggle with unforeseeable consequences.

A 41-year-old teacher was slain

"Everything must be done to avoid this." the country's bishops said last night in their first open comment on the power struggle that developed 12 days ago.



DART BIRD-Mrs. Jacque Eagan getting in a few practice shots in her husband's restaurant-bar in Washington, D. C., recently. Although she's only been throwing for two years, she has already won the American women's championship and will compete in the London finals later this month.

UN Panel Votes To Study Plans For a TV Treaty

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 22 (AP).—The General Assembly's Main Political Committee approved, 68 to 12, Friday a proposal simed at regulating inter-national transmission of television programs by satellite.

The measure had begun as a Soviet proposal but was so watered down during debate that the Soviet Union and its allies joined the United States and others in voting against it. Eighteen countries abstained.

The measure requested the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to draw up principles of international satellite telecasting with a view to eventual framing of an agreement.

The United States said it opposed the proposal because it was unbalanced in favor of controls and against free flow of informa-"It says very little about freedom of information and talks only about the sovereignty of the state," U.S. delegate Robert Tyson told the committee.

By a vote of 30 to 27, with 44 countries abstaining, the committee rejected Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik's demand that the measure provide specifically for the writing of a treaty controlling international telecasts.

Philippines Reports Quelling Red Uprising Costing 26 Lives

Philippine authorities today put are Moslems. down an armed Communist uprising which cost 26 lives in battle that lasted 26 hours in a predominantly Moslem city 400 miles south of Manila, a gov-

ernment spokesman said. He said 300 airlifted army and marine reinforcements "regained total control of the situation" in Marawi City at 9 a.m. today. A "heavily armed Maoist group, estimated at between 100 and 400 strong," had launched the uprising at 7 a.m. yesterday with an attack on a depleted government company of less than 100 men, according to authorities.

It was the first "organized armed attack" since President Ferdinand E. Marcos écclared martial law on Sept. 23. Information Secretary Francisco Tatad szid.

Killed were 9 government soldiers, 13 rebels and 4 civilian hostages believed shot by the insurgents when the captives tried to escape from the rebels, the government news release It said six government soldiers were wounded and one was missing while one rebel was captured and "scores of suspects" were placed in a military stock-

Japanese Ambassador Toshio Urabe was pinned down during fighting at Mindanso State University in Marawi City, but he escaped while wearing a disculse –a Moslem fez and a batik sarong—authorities said. Of the

3 Masterpieces Are Stolen From Prague Gallery

PRAGUE, Oct. 22 (Reuters) .--Three valuable paintings by Tintoretto, El Greco and Frans Hals have been stolen from Prague's National Gallery, Ceteka News Agency reported yesterday.

The theft was discovered by a watchman making his rounds early Friday morning. The paintings had been cut from their frames. Ceteka said.

The Tintorctto was a painting of St. Jerome; the El Greco, a head of Christ dating from 1595, and the Frans Hals, a portrait of Jasper Schade van Westrum, painted in 1645. The missing masterpieces are

worth millions of dollars.

Soviet Translation Lead PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP).-The

Soviet Union led all nations in the number of books translated in 1970. According to a survey. Soviet Union published

MANILA, Oct. 22 (UPI) - city's 56,000 residents, 95 percent

Mr. Tatad said the "organized, well-timed, precise and system-atic attack" began when the Maoists stormed Pantar Bridge, all but wiping out the six military

guards. The rebels took control of a constabulary training barracks and the university, hoisted a red flag over the barracks and used the radio station for broadcast-They also burned down

Fighting covered a radius of 30 miles and included street skirmishes inside Marawi City, he said.

three buildings, he said.

President Marcos used Moslem-Christian fighting in Mindanao as a reason for martirl law. He said more than 3,000 Moslems and Christians had been killed and a half-million persons displaced by such fighting during the past

several years. Yesterday, the president signed a martial-law decree enabling an estimated 700,000 Filipino peasants to own a family size farm of 125

He said the action would narrow the gap between the rich and the poor and "remove social roots" of Communist rebellion which prompted him to proclaim

the martial law. Reporting to the nation on the martial-law administration, Mr. Marcos said authorities had seized 30,438 unlicensed or high-powered firearms - enough to arm three army divisions. He said he had dismissed 4,865 government officials and employees, and authorities arrested more than 500 wanted criminals.



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Preliminary Tests Under Way Fusion Method May Yield 'Clean' Energy

By Walter Sullivan EW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT).minary tests are under way, bly in Moscow, to determine feasibility of a radical new reach to the long-sought goal ontrolled fusion—the nuclear tion that would produce vir-ly unlimited, pollution-free

Ithough the concept so far has ulation., specialists are so peful that multimillion-dollar forts have been started in veral countries, particularly the nited States and the Soviet nion, to test its validity.

The new line of attack is to at and implode or collapse to super-dense state, a hollow let of fusion fuel by smashing from all sides with simultanepulses of laser light. The fuel ild either be deuterium or a sture of denterium and tritium, h being heavy forms, or iso-

es, of hydrogen. he only device even remotely hin reach of doing this is at Lebedev Institute in Moscow. an fire nine laser pulses at a ct. Recently, at an internaal conference in France, iet scientists told of recent s with this machine.

he Russians have plans for a mam system, and at least one crican participant in the ting came away convinced t with one or the other of ie systems, Moscow will soon

nti-War Rallies uiet in Japan

OKYO, Oct. 22 (AP).—An es-ued 300.000 students and labor mists staged anti-war rallies demonstrations throughout an resterday, but no-major ble was reported, police said. ct. 21 has been designated ternational Anti-War Day" e the General Council of Unions of Japan issued an rnational appeal against the nam war in 1965.

blice said national railway kers staged slowdown comms in Tokyo and other areas apan to support the anti-war causing delays of some demonstrate the Validity of the

However, others in the field doubt such an early "proof of principle." They believe that American devices, some of which should begin operation next year, are just as likely to achieve it. Blank Cartridge

"Proof of principle" would constitute producing miniature hydrogen-pomb explosions comparable to a substantial fraction of the laser beam energy required to produce them. Such explosions, equivalent to perhaps 10 or 20 percent of the input energy, would be comparable to that of the blank cartridge in a starting

Fusion, the wedding of nuclei from two small atoms into a large one, normally takes place in the core of a star. The reaction

Ex-GI Charged With Breach of Italian Security

BOLZANO, Italy, Oct. 22 (UPI), -A magistrate here has ordered a former U.S. Army captain to stand trial on charges of unlawfully possessing documents which could damage state secur-

The magistrate set no date for the trial of James W. Lieblang, 25, of Whitehorse, N. J., but court sources said they expected it to be held before the end of the year. Mr. Lieblang was arrested in August after Italian counterespionage agents saw him near a missile site. They said he was carrying maps, sketches and photographs.

Mr. Lieblang, who now works for a West German sporting goods firm, told police he was not spying but pursuing a lifelong hobby of collecting maps and

The magistrate said Mr. Lieblang obtained information about Italian missile sites in a legal way when he was assigned to 2 North Atlantic Treaty Organization missile detachment earlier this year. But he said Mr. Lieblang endangered Italy's national security by putting the information in writing and keeping it after he left the Army.

releases even more energy than the fission, or splitting of large atoms in today's atomic-power

Fusion reactions are achieved respect and reflect the opinion of in a hydrogen bomb as a result of the temperature and pressure provided by an atomic-bomb

For the past 20 years the chief effort toward controlled fusion has been to devise suitable magnetic "bottles." The role of such magnetic fields, or "bottles." is to confine the fuel in ionized form (A plasma) at the required extremes of temperature and density long enough for a sub-stantial amount of fusion to occur. Progress has been steady, but tantaliżingly slow.

Some physicists suspected that by heating deuterium extremely fast and to a very high temperature, using a brief and intense laser pulse, fusion might occur without the need for magnetic bottles. The challenge was to do the heating so rapidly that fusion would occur before heat blew the target material apart.

Effect · Demonstrated

In 1968, this effect was demonstrated at the Lebedev Institute by the group under Nikolai G. Basov, who had shared a Nobel Prize for his role in developing the first lasers.

The new approach is believed to reduce the energy requirement at least 1,000-fold by imploding the fuel to extreme density, as

well as heating it. From computer calculations it that fusion may be achieved on a break-even scale (generating as much energy as is needed for the process) with energies of a few thousand joules converging on a pellet in less than one-billionth of a second.

A joule is a unit of energy roughly equal to three quarters of a foot-pound or the amount of chergy needed to raise one pound one foot against the force of gravity. In the kitchen it takes about one million joules to bail

The computer simulations, done largely at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in Livermore, Calif., extend experimental findings into a remote and exotic realm of physics where, it is suspected, predictions are unreliable. Hence, despite an undercurrent of excitement, many workers in the field warn against over-op-

Security Council Seats

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 22 (AP).—Peru, Indonesia, Austria, Australia and Kenya were elected Friday to two-year terms on the Security Council beginning Jan. 1, 1973. The terms expiring Dec. 21 are those of Argentina Belgium, Italy, Japan and Somalia. The permanent members, the United States, Soviet Union, China, Britain and France have the veto power.

Cyanide Letter Sent

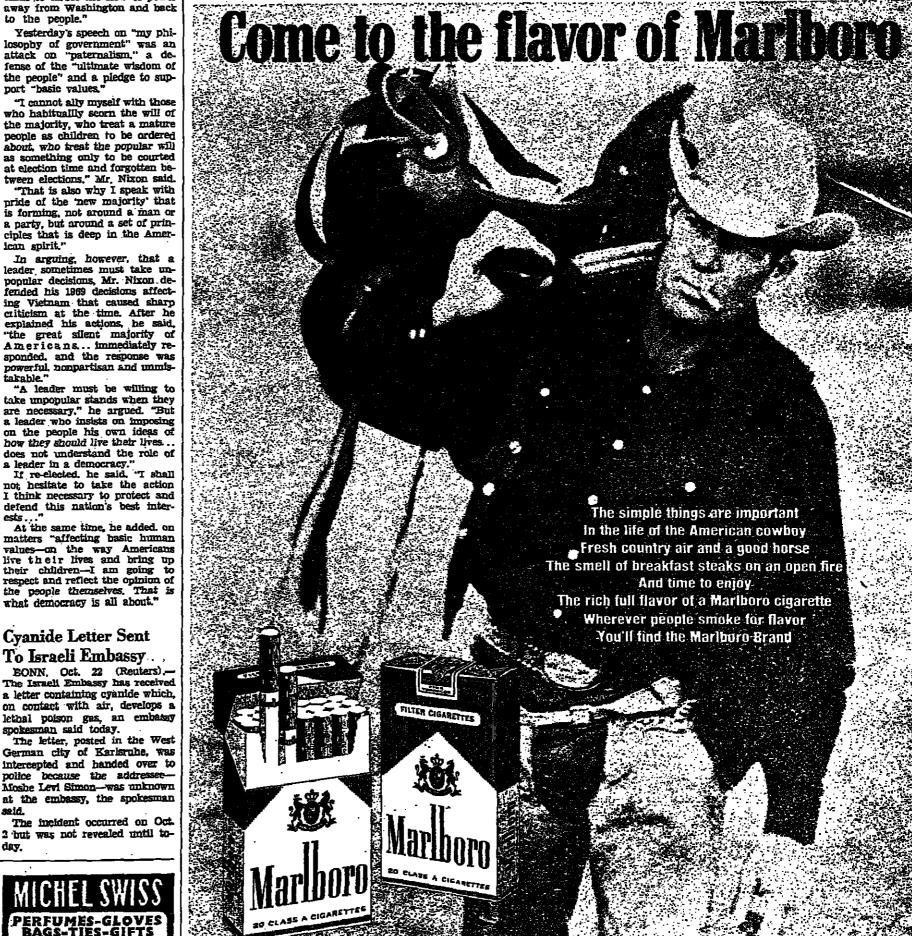
To Israeli Embassy BONN, Oct. 22 (Reuters).— The Israeli Embassy has received a letter containing cyanide which, on contact with air, develops a lethal poison gas, an embassy spokesman said today.

The letter, posted in the West German city of Karlsruhe, was intercepted and handed over to police because the address Moshe Levi Simon-was unknown at the embassy, the spokesman seid.

The incident occurred on Oct.

2 but was not revealed until to-

BAGS-TIES-GIFTS SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT



Irving's Account of Hughes Hoax

Is Selling Slowly in New York NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP).-Clifford Irving's "What Really inprened -his account of his Howard Hughes autobiography 102X-has been in bookstores for two months. Its publisher ays the response of too many people is: "Who really cares?" Grove Press distributed 700,000 copies of the \$1.95 paperback

nock just before the author went to prison in August. So ar, by company count, about \$00,000 copies have been sold. "People have heard a lot about the book, but they're not mying it," said Joseph Lisz, Grove's publicity agent, "Cliff rving got a bad press, People don't like him. They think he's

Sonny Cooper, a clerk at Brentano's on Fifth Avenue, said he store had ordered 1,000 copies and sold about 200. "It's doing miserably and we have boxes and boxes of the sook just guthering dust," he said. "It's been a burden since ve got it. The subject is a dead issue... nobody's interested In a Greenwich Village bookstore, Robert Supree, the

saperback manager, said he had sold a third of the 600 copies

referred. Customers are not buying, he said, because "they just

ien't believe a word of what Irving says."

TRANSLATIONS

Obituaries

Harlow Shapley, Scientist, Social Activist

Harlow Shapley. 86, a renowned astronomer, died Friday in a nursing home in Boulder, Colo. In his first half-century of life,

Harlow Shapley's accomplishments as scientist, educator, administrator and author established him as an astronomer who, according to colleagues, was "of Copernican importance."

Then, from a brilliant man devoted to science, he became a brilliant scientist devoted to man.

When the atomic bomb gave proof that mankind had the means to destroy itself, the Harvard astronomer and professor shifted his attention from distant galaxies to doing battle against ultranationalism, greed, hunger, pride and prejudice on earth.

He espoused unpopular causes he believed to be right; he condemned the cold war that had just broken out in the late 1940s. urging coexistence instead. He considered his fight against

what he termed the Red-hunters" of the forties and fifties to be one of his most significant contributions outside of astron-

His support for friendship with the Soviet Union, which then was consolidating its hold on Eastern Europe and threatening further expansion, made Mr. Shapley an easy target for vitriolic anti-Com-

He crossed swords with the House Committee on Un-American Activities and later with the since-deceased Sen. Jeseph R.



European Masters impressionists fauces post-impressionists

Exclusive representative of 30 artists featuring Simbari, Maik, Sebire, Le Pho Tél. 225.70,74 Mon. thru Set., 10 a.m.-7 p.m.



Dr. Harlow Shapley

McCarthy. Rep. John E. Rankin, then chairman of the House committee, threatened contempt-of-Congress charges, but nothing came of it. And a Senate subcom-mittee exonerated the astronomer of "the doubtful loyalty" tag that Sen. McCarthy tried to sffix.

Although reluctant to take credit for advances in astronomical research because, he said, his efforts were only a small part of the picture, Mr. Shapley fashioned a new yardstick to measure

With the light-year yardstick, based on his study of the pulsation in the luminosity of the variable stars, Mr. Shapley measured the visible universe and found it 1.000 times larger than had been

thought. He measured the diameter of the Milky Way (100,000 light years), and he discovered that the sun and its planets were not, as scientists then believed, in the center of the galaxy.

These findings not only were of immense scientific value, but also held import for religious thought and philosophy. By enlarging man's concept of the physical universe and placing him on a small planet orbiting a modestsized sun which was only one of millions in the Milky Way—that galaxy being one of billions in star-populated space — Mr. Shapley diminished the stature of

man in the cosmos. The concept, was not generally accepted by scientists until the 1920s. It was, Mr. Shapley wrote, perhaps the most eye-opening revelation" of the probings with the improved telescopes, cameras and photoelectric photometers.

man in the cosmos. Mr. Shapley wrote that the concept of the metagalaxy the galaxy of galaxies dees not make us so sure of our superiority."

Mr. Shapley was born in Nash ville, Mo. He received his BA in 1910 from the University of Missourl and his MA the next year. Photographs he had taken of eclipsing variable stars won him a Princeton Observatory fellow-ship in 1913. Within a year he had completed requirements for his PhD from Princeton.

Mr. Shapley then went to the Mount Wilson. Observatory in California, where as a staff astronomer for the next seven years he devoted himself to the study of cepheid variables, stars whose light pulsations cannot be attrib-

uted to eclipses. In 1921, at the age of 36, Mr. Shapley succeeded the late Edward Charles Pickering as director of the Harvard College Observatory and as Harvard's Paine or of practical astronomy. He retired from Harvard in 1956.

At Harvard, he directed the use as many as 25 big telescopes in Massachusetts, Colorado, New Mexico, South Africa and temporary stations where special vistbility conditions warranted an

Dr. Hans Thacher Clarke BOSTON, Oct. 22 (NYT).-Dr. Hans Thacher Clarke, 84, who for 43 years was a prominent medical educator and researcher, whose investigations helped lead to the artificial synthesis of vitamin B-1

in 1936, died here yesterday. From 1928 to 1956, Dr. Clarke was a professor of blochemistry at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, from 1956 to 1964 he was a guest lecturer at Yale University and from 1965 until his retirement last year he was a guest researcher at Chil-dren's Hospital here. His home was in nearby Cambridge, Mass.

Said bin Taimur

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP).—Said bin Talmur, 62, who ruled the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman for 38 years and resisted the tide of change sweeping the Arabian Peninsula, died here Friday of a heart attack.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said the former sultan died in his suite at the Dorchester Hotel. He had lived there since he was ousted by his son, Qabus bin Said, in a coup on July 23, 1970. The country, situated in the southeastern part of the peninsula, is now known as Oman.

The former sultan will be buried in Britain. Reports from Oman's canital, Muscat, said there will be no official mourning there. Said bin Taimur was 13th of his dynasty and one of the last of the Arabian Peninsula's feudal leaders. Under his rule, life in the sultanate was not much different from what it had been in the 15th century. Islamic laws were rigidly enforced. There was no music, no dancing, no cinema, Women were heavily veiled. Electricity and running water were practically unknown. It was forbidden to go out at night after cannons fired and the town gates

Norman E. Taney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP). -Norman E. Taney, 50, an internationally known expert in coastal engineering and oceanography, who was founder and president of Geonautec, Inc., a geological nautical engineering firm, died Thursday of lung cancer at the Veterans Administration hospital. Mr. Taney traveled extensively as a consultant in Europe and in

the Mideast, often serving as a witness in shoreline litigation.

\$3.5 Million Set As Damages in Speck's Murders

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (UPI).-A judge has awarded \$3.5 million in damages to the lone survivor and the families of the victims of Richard Speck's 1966 massacre of eight student nurses.

Mrs. Corazon Amuroa Atienza s Filipino, who escaped the slaughter by rolling under a bed, was awarded \$1.5 million. The families of the eight killed were awarded \$250,000 each. Casimir R. Wachowski, Mrs.

Atlenza's attorney, conceded !! was not likely the money ever would be received because Speak is in prison. But he said Speck has taken up art work and may write a book which may be made into a movie and make him a lot of money."

Mr. Wachowski said Speck bas sold some of his art for more than \$200 a picture. "It certainly seems to us we must prevent this monster from coming into any money in the future," Mr. Wachowski said.

Snow and Cold Plague Austria

VIENNA Oct. 22 (AP),—Snow-falls and subzero temperatures over the weekend led to the closure of roads, traffic snarls and numerous collisions in several parts of Austria, particularly in the mountainous west where motorists lacked winter tires or

chains. According to the automobile club, at least 80 centimeters of snow dumped on some mountain roads in Vorarlberg and Tyrol Provinces. At Mount Grossglockner, on the high Alpine road linking Carinthia and Salzhurg Provinces, temperatures dropped to an unusual minus 13



SQUIRREL'S SNACK-

When cold weather hit New York City ahead of time this year, our little friend had to hastily adapt to the situation. Top, digging out food from warm weather hiding place, and, bottom, emerging with one of precious acorns, to deposit it in a new, more cold-resistant hiding place.



U.S.-Indian Relations Frozen, Korean Talks Rift on Bangladesh Unhealed Scheduled on

The scured relationship between the United States and India remains unrelieved by any effort to improve things and there are, in fact, signs that the alienation has become deeper and more frozen.

Last year, when the Nixon administration was "tilting" to Pakistan during the Pakistan represion of what is now Bangladesh and during the Indian-Pakistani war that followed, American diplomats in New Delhi were saying that U.S.-Indian relations had hit rock

Now. 10 months after the war. though anti-American public demonstrations here have become less virulent, it appears that relations have deteriorated even

There are many negative signs:

Embassy here is being reduced in personnel from more than 100 Americans to a skeleton staff of 30 or perhaps fewer.

blocked visas for several hundred American scholars, including Fullbright scholars. The government took that step even though it was aware that the stanchest support for India in the United States was from the academic community.

surpluses and says that the proceeds be used for specified government projects in the country receiving the surplus.

have stepped up criticism of American policy in Victuam.

The U.S. Embassy has been without an ambassador since July. when Kenneth B. Keating resigned after three years, though President Nixon has recently appointed new ambassadors to other countries, including neighboring Sri Lanke (formerly Ceylon,) without waiting for the outcome

ed States agree that it would take a major move, such as a com-mitment to a fresh and serious dialogue, to get relations back on a positive course.
"All I want," an American Em

bassy official said the other day, is for both sides to come together and recognize their honest, basic differences, and then go on and build from there." But he acknowledged ruefully that there had been no movement in that direction by either side. Since the latter part of Sep-

SIECBURG, West Germany, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Seven people died yesterday and soveral others were injured when an automobile crashed through the center barrier of the Cologne-Frankfurt autobahn at Siegburg and collided head-on with two other cars in the opposite lane, police said.

dell no liso

Nov. 2 and 30

By Richard Halloran SEOUL, South Kores, Oct. 22 (NYT).—South Korea and North Korea will hold further political discussions next month toward negotiating a peaceful reunification of this divided land.

A South Korean government spokesman said here today that the second meeting of the political coordinating committee set up by the two Koreas was scheduled for Pyongyang, the North Korean espital, Nov. 2 and a third in Seoul on Nov. 30. A simultaneous announcement was being made in Pyongyang, he said.

The first meeting, on Oct. 12, was held in Panmunjem, the site of the truce talks that have continued since the end of the Korean war in 1953.

The South Korean spokesman said that the Nov. 2 conference would take up problems related to improving relations between the South and North and to the organization of the committee. He had no fu any on the agenda for the third

Other Talks in Progress

per, which may be selzed at The coordinating committee is the request of the U.S. Braden one of two key channels of communication between the Koreas. The other, the Red Cross talks The copper, bought by two French firms, was first ordered on the remiting of divided famiseized by a court ruling here at lies, is scheduled to continue in Pyongyang Tuesday and in Secul The company contended that it on Nov. 22.

South Korean officials said that the increasing tempo of the ne-gotiations with the North was the reason for the timing of martial law imposed last Tuesday night President Chung Hee Park also suspended part of the constitution dissolved the National Assembly, forbade all political activity, imposed censorship on the press and closed the universities. President Park said that this was a prejude to political reforms needed to present a united front to the North in the Red Cross

and political negotiations. Would Prolong Tenure

But it was also clear that the peared that refusing to unload the copper might interfere with the Chilean government's interpolitical referms would prolong his tenure in office. A constitutional revision allowing Mr. Park The unleading could start to be elected to two more terms Dutch dock workers also had refused to unload the freight. of six years each, instead of the present four-year term, was scheduled to be announced next week, "affirmed" by a referendum within a month, and effected in a presi-

dential election in early December. New details were made available by South Korean sources today. They said that elections for a new National Assembly would be held in February and that the lawmakers' six-year terms would begin next spring at the time of Mr. Park's inauguration.

Thus, there was the prospect that Mr. Park, who came to power in a military coup in 1961, would be in power until 1985, when he will be 68 years old, in effect, for the rest of his political life.

Critics of President Park said they feared that his plan to strengthen his power might back-fire and hinder the negotiations with the North. The critics, who said that they could not speak publicly because of the martial law, argued that if South Korean strength became clear to Premier Kim Il Sung of North Kores. Mr. Kim might break off the

Shah Back From Russia

TEHRAN, Oct. 22 (AP) .-- The Shah and Empress Farah returned yesterday from their official visit to the Soviet Union as guests of the presidium of the Supreme Seviet and the gov-

IRA Wings Reportedly Units To Face Protestants' Threat

two fouding wings of the Irish Republican Army united today in a "defense part" to protect Roman Catholics against shootto-kill threats by militant Prot-

estants, IRA sources said. Belfast Catholics, meanwhile, held a "feativel of the oppressed" demonstration to show continued defiance to British direct rule and the British Army,

IRA sources said the decision to reunity resulted from a statement Thursday by Protestant extremist leader William Craig. that he and his followers were "prepared to come out and shoot to kill" to keep Northern Ireland

The IRA wents to unite the province with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic. Sources said the IRA's militant Provisional and Marxist Official wings "have formed a defense

pact and their volunteers will fight side by side if attacked." They said officials of the two wings agreed to set up a fourcoordinating committee to organize defense operations in Belfast Catholic areas. Other similar committees would attend to isolated Catholic communities in rural areas. Last week, hay barns on a number Catholic-puried farms, were burned.

Militiaman Killed

Gunnen killed a part-time soldier today, raking his car with shots in a highway ambush. The trooper, John Bell, was the 19th member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, the province's militia, to be killed in three years of sec-tarian violence. The slaying raised Ulster's death toll to 618 in that period. Mr. Bell was shot on a road near upper Lough Erne. on the border with the Irish Republic, as he drove to man a checkpoint with his brother, another member of the regiment,

Troops firing rubber bullets scattered mobs of rock-throwing Catholic youths in Belfast and Londonderry tonight and traded shots with gunmen in the wake of the Belfast clash. As youths fled the rubber-bullet fusiliades in the New Lodge Road area, two gunmen opened up with automatic fire on the soldiers, the army said. The troops returned fire but reported no hits. There were no army casu-

alties. Security sources reported today that an IRA man captured Friday night in a raid , n a tavern in Londonderry was the guerrillas' ton bomb expert in the city, Anthony (Dodo) Doherty, 20, was grabbed by a patrol with another auspected terrorist after an anonymous tip to army headquarters, the sources reported.

In a statement resterday, Mr. Craig claimed growing support today for his "shoot-to-kill" pledge both inside and outside the ranks of his immediate followers.

"We have been getting a steady stream of support messages," the former home affairs minister told newsmen before leaving for a weakend holiday. "They come not only from loyalists but from others outside their ranks-including businessmen."

Lynch, Heath Confer

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuters);-Prime Ministers Edward Heath of Britain and Jack Lynch of Ireland discussed the Northern Ireland crisis for 45 minutes here yesterday and the Irish leader ex-

2 Presidents Meet

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (Reuters). -Austrian President Franz Jonas today met Hungarian President Pal Losoncel for informal talks remarded as an important step Austro-Hungarian relations, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported. The two presidents started their meeting at the Hungarian border town of Sopron and then travelled together the Austrian town of Eisenstadt where the talks were con-

pressed his deep anxiety at events in the province. Mr. Lynch also impressed Mr. Heath the need for fou cornered talks between Londs

Dublin and leaders of the Pr testant majority and Cathominority in Northern Ircland T-Irish prime minuster said political initiative leading to se talks was increasingly urgent, Irish delegation statement and Their hastily arranged meet came at the close of the Comm Market summit conference he

Dockers Ban Iceland Ship From Britair

LONDON, Oct. 32 (Reuters British dockers announced a tionwide ban last night on handling of cargoes, includ fish, to and from leekind.

A spokesman for the Trans and General Workers Union the ban had been imposed cause of the continued han ment of British fishing vos claimed by Iceland. The spot man said the ban would conti until "the Itelandic governme gives us assurance that has ment will end and meanin talks will take place."

The Icelandic ship Line: told by radio not to enter British port of Grianaby on day, satled on to Hamburg v its cargo of cod fillels, Icelan officials said.

The union said its ban we be a serious blow to Iceland's port trade since between 90 100 cargo vessels call at Bri ports each year with most of land's \$20 million worth of ports to Britain. But Iceland's ambassador Britain, Nells Sigurdeon, i

that the ban would have no mediate effect on his count economy. "There are areas where the is a fish shortage and our a will be able to go elsewhere, said. In fact, he added, the

will hurt Britain more than land in lost trade. He noted that most of Brits annual \$29 million worth of ports to Iceland are carried

Icelandic freighters. The han fellowed a week of creasing conflict over the 50-r fishing limits unilaterally impe by Iceland on Sept. 1. Bru trawlers, recognizing only former 13-mile limit, have c tinued to fish Icelandic con:

In one of several incidents l week, the Icelandic gunboat As rammed and put a hole in 427-ton trawler Aldershot w trying to slash its trawl wire The British union said it We ask the international transworkers' federation to extend

ban to ports in Europe, part larly West Germany.

Amin, Nyerere Fail to Confer

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct (Routers) - President Julius N rere of Tanzanta and Presic Idi Amin of Uganda did not m as expected yesterday dui Somalia's anniversary celebtions although the two saw e other from opposite ends of reviewing stand at a parade.

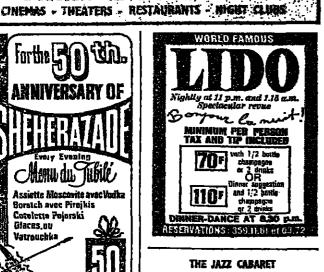
Dr. Nyerere has not recogn ed Gen. Amin's government, wh came to power 21 mentles ago a military coup against Mil Obote, a close friend and pe ical ally of the Tanzanian P ident.

A meeting had been expec last night but President Nym and his delegation left Mo dishu in the afternoon. On rival home, he made no str



ROMAN CAMPAIGN-Youth reading sign on tree safing "This tree is dying of pollution." Similar signs appeared on other trees in Villa Borghese as part of ecology campaign. Rome is one of the cities with least greenery per inhabitant in the world.





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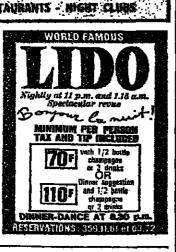
PARIS AMUSEMENTS

in Canada: Henry Birks & Sons (Montreal) Ltd.,

1240 Phillips Square, Montreal 111

ANNIVERSARY OF







By Sydney H. Schanberg NEW DELHI, Oct. 22 (NYT).- tember, Mrs. Gandhi, her cabinet and key state government offi-

cials of her New Congress party

have been accusing the U.S. Cen-

tral Intelligence Agency of stirring trouble against the Gau-

dhi government all over India.

Vessel Returns

To France With

Chilean Copper

Kennecott Copper Corp.

LE HAVRE, Oct. 23 (AF),-

Panama-registered freighter ar-

rived here from Rotterdam today with 1,350 tons of Chilean cop-

the request of the American firm.

was not properly indemnified by

Chile for the seizure of its cop-

per mines in July, 1971. But the

state-ewned Corporation del Cobre of Chile asked the French

justice to remove the seizure

order and an appeals court here decided on Oct. 19 to withhold

Meanwhile, the Communist-led

CGT union of longsheremen in this Atlantic port voted to handle

the copper aboard the freighter Birte Oldenderff. The vote reversed a previous decision not to unload the cargo.

The dockers said that their boycott was intended to alert

public opinion, but it now ap-

India, Pakistan

Deadlocked on

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22 (Reuters).

-A series of talks between senior

military commanders of India and Pakistan on the demarcation of a truce line in Kashmir has

ended in deadlock, the Indian

Defense Ministry announced to-

It said fresh difficulties had

cropped up at the talks at the

Indian border post of Suchetgarh

today and that these would have

to be sorted out-apparently at a higher level-before discussions

The deadlock comes only four

days after an Indian Defense Ministry statement that some

decisions on the line had been

taken and surveyors were mark-

ing these out on maps. The op-

timistic note of the statement had

led to speculation even in offi-cial circles here that the two

countries were close to agreement

on the truce line after more than

The delay in delineation is hold-

ing up the agreed troop with-

drawals from occupied ground

elsewhere along the Indo-Pakistan

two months' negotiations.

could be resumed.

Kashmir Line

its ruline.

early temorrow.

• When the war broke out, the United States halted development aid to both India and Pakistanin India's case, \$87.6 million in aid already contracted for-on grounds that development could not proceed in the face of the hostilities. Development programs have, of course been resumed but the aid to India has not been resumed. On the other hand Washington has granted about \$100 million in loans and deht relief to Pakistan since the

war in December.

• The aid mission at the U.S.

• The Indian government has

• The government is investigating charges of misuse by the American Embassy of rupes funds acquired through the sale of Public-Law-480 surplus wheat to India Public Law 480 provides for the sale abroad of agricultural

e Prime Minister Indira Gan-dhi and other top Indian officials

of the American elections.
Officials of India and the Unit-

7 Die on Autobahn

However, no informed Indian believes this, because the outbreaks clearly have been the result of real grievances. It is impossible to measure the effect of the CIA-conspiracy charges on the illiterate masses, but educated Indians tend to ridicule the Some leading newspapers have called on Mrs. Gandhi either to name the CIA agitators and throw them out of the country, or to stop repeating the charges.



THE ANCIENT ART

OF CREATING FINE COGNAC

Family Tradition

) Sognac is a sleepy little town whose sole claim to a ics in history once was as the thplace of King François L it was, that is, until the wine-

wers of the region began dilling their wine into brandy d selling it to the four corners the earth. Today the Cornacais a to boast that the name of dr town is better known in world than that of any other ench city except Paris.

insformed into the suave richas that is cognec is scarcely s muraculous than the metaarphosis of the lowly caterpillar to a graceful butterfly. And it me about quite accidentally. The making of wine at Cognac es back to Roman times but Romans also introduced the traction of salt along the near-Atlantic coast by the simple editerranean method of evapation of seawater in the heat

But how its thin, said wine was

the sun, which cannot be done onomically further north This was the nearest source of pply for salt-poor northern Eu-pe and Britain in the Middle ges, and while their ships were ading sait, the traders acquired taste for the local wine. Thus ey took advantage of the opstunity to sail up the Charente eer to pick up this other luxury uttainable at home—wine, even is rather poor wine of Cognac.

Changing Tastes

This happy state of affairs lastfor several centuries until & ries of circumstances made the me of Cognac less desirable. ranging tastes and the availslity of better wines combined th heavy import duties on wine volume drove the producers to ek ways of reducing its bulk id increasing its keeping power. The solution, with hindsight, ens obvious: distill the wine to brandy. The alchemists of Middle Ages had developed art of distilling in their erch for an elixir of life (hence French con-de-vie, water of from the Latin squa vitae, bich still survives in Scandinaisn akverit), drawing on the nowledge of the Arabs, who in picked it up from the

the Cognac region until economic necessity made it imperative about 1600. Nor was early brandy the most palatable of drinks. inueurs, sweetened brandies romatized with spices and herbs vers developed at least as much a hide the defects of Door disillation as for any medicinal roperties they were claimed to

It was nevertheless to this aution that the winegrowers of ognac turned in their desperaon. In the language of their athern clients they "burned" heir wine to produce what the lemish called brandewijn, and a their ubiquitous trading ships assed into English as "brandy ine," later shortened simply to

This was the beginning of the coon stage for the wines of ignac. It took a long time to fine the first relatively crude andy into what we know today : cognac, Trial and error and improved distilling ethods gradually brought people the realization that there was mething special about this par-

rular brandy above all others. The Best Brandy

By the middle of the 18th cen-Fry connoisseurs in Britain, the eriands and other parts of proper recognized cognac as the party and exports rose pidly. The Prench Revolution nd the Empire out off the large 7 year, but no doubt the very ck of their favorite brandy mbined with Napoleon's wellhown fondness for cognac, which carted with him from Spain Russia, made it a household nd synonymous with fine branand led to countless imitations lied conac, koniak, or-why nt?-outright cognac.

Fortunately, all the imitations We now disappeared thanks to demational agreement that real reach cognes is inimitable and extribution to civilized living in

But helpful as history may We been, it cannot be totally officed for the success of cognac. is first of all the branchy itself, inherent quality, that is sponsible for it and then the

Fourteen years before Napo-on's birth in 1769, an Irishman uned Richard Hennessy came to ignae to recuperate from punds suffered at the Battle of intency, where he had served as captain in the Irish brigade of

The retired adventurer shipped few parrels of comme to friends Dreignd and by 1765 was in

4.0

business Later on a company was founded in the English name of his son Jacques as James Hennessy and Company, but the French Revolution and the wars of the Empire soon eliminated the British market, which then included Ireland,

It was a period of marking time but at least it was possible to make an opening in the American market, from which Hennessy has never been dislodged (except during the Prohibition years) and where the company is number one. But that is getting

When the French Revolution came along there was also the problem of Jacques Hennessy's nationality for he was born in Flanders of Irish parents. That problem was later resolved when he was elected a deputy to the French parliament in 1834 and ich citizenship was therehis Fren by recognized.

the political activities of his father as deputy and later senator from his district, but together with his two brothers, James and Frederick also ran the family company Later Hermessys also held public office but the firm always remained a family affair.

Exports grew in about 1860, Hennessy first began doing its own bottling instead of shipping in barrels as had traditionally been the practice.

The management of the firm is still entirely in the hands of the Hennessy family who are understandably proud and solicitous of their product. As they like to say: "When your family name is on the outside of the bottle, you care about what's

bottle is the hardest part of making a good cognac, but this, too, is a family tradition at Hennessy. Maurice Fillioux, as Head Taster, has this demanding job, as have five generations of Fillioux before him. And he is training a

Maurice Fillioux tastes con-

stantly, now a sample brought in by one of the small distillers buys from, now an ancient cognac from the "paradise," the company's reserve of old cognacs. Hennessy has the largest reserves of old (and new) cognac in the world and they include 143-gallon tiercons (hogs-heads) of 1830 and 1815 cognacs. The 1830 cognac is proof of yet another family tradition, for it was distilled and sold to Hennessy by the great-great-grandfather of Charles Yvon, who today still

And this is the very essence of

our depersonalized world.

Number One in America

a little shead of the story.

Jacques's son Anguste continued

Family Tradition

Choosing what goes inside the nephew to follow him one day.

produces and sells cognac to Hen-

a great cognac firm. Every time Hennessy buys a barrel of new cognac, they are saluting the unborn generations who will eventually drink it when it is good enough, and every time Maurice Fillioux feels a Hennessy blend could use a bit of that 1830 reserve cognac, he is shaking hands with an ancestor who bought it for Hennessy from the ancestor of a man he may have spoken to that morning.

Such continuity is rare anywhere, but to be so concentrated in one firm, one of the three largest cognac firms, in an age when the byword is change, is some-what miraculous in itself and may help explain the reputation Hennessy has made for itself in

into the head of the still and Cognac is a brandy, but no other brandy is cognac. By French law and international down the "swan's neck" into the "serpentine," the condenser coil. where they are condensed by cold agreement, cognac may only be produced in a precisely delimited water and emerge at about 28 region around the town of Copercent alcohol

gnac, essentially the two denart-

ments of the Charente and the

Charente-Maritime, which have

wine which is distilled into co-

(which has nothing to do with

the wine of that name), or Ugni-

covering 95 percent of the

vineyard because of its high

yield. The Folle Blanche, which

used to be the main variety, and

No Limit to Yield

the yield per acre because a thin,

alcohol by volume makes a better

cognac than would a more sturdy

Hennessy, too, owns vineyards.

Only one type of still is per-

mitted—the old-fashioned pot

still consisting of a large copper pot in which the wine is heated

to above the temperature at which alcohol boils (173.5° F.)

but below the boiling point of

late 19th century.

wine of only 7 to 8 percent

Contrary to other wine-produc-

unique taste to cognec.

chalky soil that imparts its

The first distillation is called the brouilis, which then under-



Hennessy Bras d'Or

goes a second distillation the bonne chaujje, and comes out crystal clear at a fiery 70 percent alcohol (140 proof). Only the "heart" is retained as cognac. The first part, the "head", and the last part, the "tail," go back The alcohol vapors carry other voiatile substances with them into the wine and the broudlis for further distillation because

still retain undesirable

A Rigorous Standard of Quality

Part of Hennessy's enormous cognac reserves—the world's largest—some of which is over a century-and-a-half old.

The "heart" is now raw cognac, ready for aging in the wood. But not just any wood will do. Only oak from the nearby Limousin and the Tronçais forest in the department of the Allier may be The wood should come from trees at least 80 years old because the tannin of vounger wood is too harsh. Furthermore, the cut wood must be weathered another four or five years before it is fit for use.

Hennessy make all their own barrels in their private cooperage. However, young barrels are only used for stocking young cognac, and the best aging takes place in old casks. Among the Hennessy blends, Bras d'Or is a particularly subtle gentle cognac which has only been aged in barrels which are themselves very ancient.

Gentle Asins

Young cognac is first aged for a year in new barrels and then transferred to old barrels for more gentle aging. The cognac gradually mellows, picking up tannin and color from the wood and losing alcohol and some water by evaporation through the

The evaporation can amount to as much as 3 percent a year and every year as much cognac as is annually consumed in France disappears into the atmosphere above the town, leav-ing blackened walls and roofs behind it. This characteristic appearance of cognac storage buildings is caused by a black fungus that thrives on the al-

Unfortunately, there is nothing to be done about the loss because it is an integral part of the aging process. The cognac must mellow in contact with the air, which is why the barrels are topped up only once a year, and then not completely.

When the cognac is five years

tastes it and decides whether it is excellent enough for further

The blending is an extraordinary art for not only must Hennessy produce a quality cognac but one which is the same year in and year out as their clients have come to appreciate it.

Hennessy's immense "new" reserves (cognac under 50 years of age!) and large old reserves actually going back to Napoleon's time, which is a rare boast) of some 100,000 barrels, the biggest stock of cognac in the world. give the company a singular advantage in blending a fine product.

But cognacs of different ages are not all there is to the blending. There are seven subdivisions of the cognac area each of which

Four Best Areas Grande Champagne has

gance and bouquet but takes a long time to age, Petite Champagne also has much finesse but ages more rapidly, Borderies brings body to the blend and Fins Bots ages rapidly and offers its characteristic taste. It is in these four best areas of Cognac that Hennessy has its vineyards and buys its supplies from thousands of small farmers.

There are four qualities of

uniformly. Some of the older stocks go into Bras Armé, the first quality, but it is with the increasingly higher qualities V.S.O.P. Bras d'Or, and X.O., that the value of the ancient reserves becomes evident.

Before the cognac can be bottled it must also be brought down to a uniform 80 proof by the addition of distilled water, for the younger cognacs in the blend may still be at 120 proof or more. After a period of rest to recover from the handling involved in blending and reducing the proof, the cognec is bottled, labeled and shipped to any of 116 countries, for Hennessy exports 95 percent

of its production.

Hennessy alone represents nearone-fifth of total cognac production and holds the lead in some 40 different markets. The United States is Hennessy's largest outlet, and the company holds first place there with about 50 percent of the market.

From Santiago de Chile to San Francisco to Singapore people can enjoy the outstanding quality of a cognac that generations of Hennessys. Fillioux and Yvons have toiled to make possible. Perhaps this is the greatest miracle to emerge from the cocoon spun in desperation by the winegrowers of

Cognac and Connoisseur

Cognac is always a pleasure merely requires that such a drink but observing a few rules cognac be at least five years old. to drink but observing a few rules will enhance that pleasure immensely. Two types of glass find favor among connoisseurs. Professional cognac men use a tulipshaped glass with a long chimney to concentrate the aroma before it reaches the nose.

The large balloon-shaped glass is preferred by many other drinkers. Both permit swirling the cognac to release its aroma but neither should ever be heated above a candle or any other source of heat except your own hand Too much heat will destroy the bouquet and cause too violent an evaporation of alcohol which is quite volatile enough without

Prolong the Pleasure

Never pour in more than about a shot at a time. It is far better to prolong the pleasure by repeti-tion than by working your way through an inelegantly overfilled

Cognac is at its best after a good meal when the coffee is served and cigars are pass around. This is the time for the rich subtlety of a fine Bras d'Or, a V.S.O.P. (which stands for Very Superior Old Pale), or best of all an X.O. (Extra Old), the summit of Hennessy's blending art, the cognac which draws most heavily on the firm's "paradise" of ancient coenacs

But there is no reason to scorn fine Bras Armé which gives a far more accessible and repeatable pleasure than X.O. depending as it does on those priceless stocks of aged cognac.

X.O. is well named and there is nothing misloading about it as there can be when the name of an emperor or king is evoked. A Napoleon brandy does not mean brandy from Napoleon's time, for there is none on the market, but 2 Style of cooper. French law

There are many other ways to enjoy cognac than neat. It makes a fine aperitif or nightcap on the rocks with plain water or soda and it enters into many cocktails. It also has many uses in cooking, in sauces, in flaming certain dishes, but in all these cases it is best to use a younger cognac such as Bras Armé, which has plenty of taste to do the trick, while the great subtlety and finesse of older cognacs would be wasted.

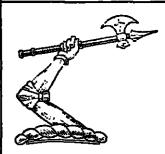
How long can a cognac be aced? You will often hear it said that 40 years is optimal but that is only an average. Some cognacs will gain little by aging more than five years and yet Hennessy still has some 1830 and 1815

They were obviously of outstanding quality even when very young, but while the 1815 is nearing the end of the line and will no doubt soon go into large glass demijohns as have a few even older vintages, the 1830 is still

Does a cognac age in the bottle? No. Theoretically an 1800 cognac bottled in 1840 has the same age as a 1930 cognac bottled in 1970. and the "younger" one may well be better. Corks gradually deteriorate if they are not replaced at intervals and there can be other accidents of storage.

Cognac is pretty resistant and any storage place is good. It might not be wise, however, to keep it near a radiator. It does not have to be stored lying down

Will it go bad once the bottle is open? Only after a long time, but it is certainly best to drink up an open bottle within a few weeks or months to enjoy it at



The alchemists of the Middle Ages had developed the art of distilling in their search for an elixir of life (hence the French eau-de-vie. water of life, from the Latin aqua vitae, which still survives in Scandinavian akvavit), drawing on the knowledge of the Arabs, who in turn picked it up from the Greeks.

Cognac Recipes

The Manhattan Pour 3 parts Hennessy Cognac

and 1 part sweet vermouth strain into cocktall glass. Dash of bitters optional Decorate

French Coffee

Place a dessert spoon over a demi-tasse of hot black coffee. Place a cube of sugar in the spoon and add 1 oz. of Hennessy Cognac. Blaze the Cognac with a match . . allow to burn until flame begins to fade, then pour contents into coffee. A perfect ending to a fine meal,

Steak Diane filets of sirioin steak salt

tbsps. butter

1/4 cup Hennessy Cognac 1/2 Cup dry vermouth 2 thsus. Worcestershire sauce

tbsp. finely chopped chives. Have the steaks pounded very thin, but do not let the butcher put them through a tenderizing machine. Season them with salt and pepper. Melt butter in the pan of chafing dish, or in any shallow 12-inch pan, and when hot, add steaks,

Cook for 2 minutes on each side. Flame with Cognac, add the vermouth, Worcestershire and chives and stir. Pour juices over steak and serve. Serves 4.

Strawberries Hennessy

Fill quart jar with whole strawberries, sprinkling sugar between layers (1/2 cup sugar to each quart of strawberries). Fill jar with Cognac, seal and keep in a cool, dark place for six months. Wonderful over vanilla ice cream.



Rising Prices Worry Voters

Inflation Is Top Issue in Germany

By John M. Goshko PONN (WP).—The cost of living

Chancellor Willy Brandt's most serious concern in his re-election

The foreign press may devote most of its campaign coverage to the debate about Bonn's relations with the Communist bloc. But the typical German voter seems far more worried about the price of his food, beer and cigarettes. It requires only a glance at the latest official statistics on West German inflation to see that this is potentially a very ominous problem for Mr. Brandt and his Social Democratic party.

For September, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 8.2 percent over September, 1971. The rate of inflation has now reached its highest point in the 23 years since West Germany's postwar

What's more, this has happened in a country where the be the decisive factor.

By Paul Hofmann

POME, Oct. 22 (NYT).—The

ecitorio Palace, a huge structure

with a convex baroque facade and

motley history, snap to atten-

ion some 1,200 times on most

avs from October to July-every

ime one of the 530 Onorevoli, or

onorable members, enters or

aves the Chamber of Deputies.

Five blocks across downtown

ome, other soldiers render mili-

ury honors to the 322 senators

hen they attend sessions of the

pper house in the Palazzo Ma-

ama, a magnificent Renaissance

uilding named after a 16th-cen-

ıry tenant, Madama Margareta,

n illegitimate daughter of Em-

The sentries salute Giovanni ronchi, the peppery 85-year-old

uscan who as president from

155 to 1962 is a senator for life,

ith the same flourish as for

iuseppa Mendola, a 26-vear-old

ollege graduate and leader of the

ommunist women of Syracuse,

icily, who has been a deputy

nce the last parliamentary elec-

ons in May. Mr. Gronchi, the Sicilian Com-

unist and the 950 other Onore-

ili constitute the political Es-

blishment of a country of 54

illion people that, since Fascism

ll at the end of World War II,

is developed a parliamentary

stem quite distinct from Brit-

n's or France's, but surely no

often long-winded-deputies

id senators are more envied for

e perquisites of their jobs and

eir presumed power to dispense

tropage than admired for prin-

The Chamber of Deputies and

nate go about their legislative

siness with maddening slow-

ss. For example, a bill on how

ised by an international consor-

im to save Venice from sinking

rther has been stalled for 18

The Parliament lacks leader-

in and inspiring personalities.

d decisions are often made in

eret deals between party lead-

d big labor, as well as discreet

Yet even the extreme left and

e extreme right, except small nges, profess to accept the rules

th all the cynical maneuvers in

parliamentary gome. And

ican prelates.

power brokers in big business

spend a \$400-million loan

Long-Winded

eror Charles V.

military sentries outside Mon-

voters still retain terrified memories of how the runaway inflation of the 1920s wiped out the in West Germany has become life savings of millions of Ger-

Because of these memories, the Germans have long regarded the maintenance of price and monetary stability as the most important function of government. Every West German election until now has turned largely on the question of which party the voters thought best able to safeguard

Whether this holds true in the current campaign is not so clear. About the only things that can be said with any certainty are that the election now seems too close to call and that perhaps as much as 20 percent of the voters are still undecided about how they will vote.

The Social Democrats are running all out on Mr. Brandt's coattails in the hope that personalities rather than issues

Left and Right Accept Rules

The Parliamentary Game in Italy

But the Social Democrats are also aware that issues cannot be ignored. They know too that when it comes down to specifics, the issue that counts most is not foreign policy, where Mr. Brandt's major successes lie, but the future direction of the economy.

An important public opinion poll released recently made it clear that the voters haven't forgotten the 20 years of economic prosperity enjoyed by West Germany under past Christian Democratic governments. Asked to name the party they consider best able to achieve price stability, the poll respondents chose the Christian Democrate over the Social Democrats

by 41 percent to 19 percent. This means that the Social Democrats also must count on an effective campaign performance by Helmut Schmidt, who took over last summer as Mr. Brandt's minister of finance and economics. It is Mr. Schmidt, even more than the chancellor, who bears the main burden of pre-

venting disquiet over inflation from becoming the issue that defeats the Social Democrats. So far, he and Mr. Braudt have emphasized a two-pronged defense of the government's per-formance regarding the economy. Its main feature is the contention that a resort to the inflation-Rainer Barzel, Christian Demo-

big jump in unemployment. Job Loss Seen

In a clear-cut appeal to the fear of workers, Mr. Schmidt has hammered repeatedly at the argument that a 5 percent inflation rate is preferable to 5 percent unemployment.

At the same time, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Brandt charge that West Germany's inflation is not "homemade" but "imported." By this, they mean that it is related to inflation in other countries of Western Europe that provide West Germany with much of its

This has enabled Mr. Brandt to contend that the problem cannot be tackled successfully by unilateral austerity at home. And he scored some possibly effective campaign points last week at the West European summit meeting by getting Bonn's Common Market partners to agree that a joint multinational attack on in-

flation is required. Mr. Schmidt also has broadened the theme by seeking, for the first time, to attribute part of Germany's inflation to the Vietnam war, At the recent Social Democratic party congress, he

"The ballooning of money and credit sums in the entire world is a consequence of the Vietnam war , , . The world currency system has been destroyed by the Vietnam war."

On the other side, Mr. Barzel and his chief campaign spokesman on the economy, Franz-Josef Strauss, reply that the government is trying to divert attention from its own excessive spending by shifting the blame to West

Germany's allies

Mr. Barzel and Mr. Strauss also have a potentially powerful ally in Karl Schiller, once Mr. Brandt's brilliant but autocratic economics minister, who quit the government last summer after a dispute about spending policy. Mr. Schiller accused Mr. Schmidt of demagogically downplaying the inflation threat"and he now is all but openly campaigning for the

Christian Democrats. Neutral observers of the debate generally seem to agree that the opposition has most of the logic on its side and is justified in tabbling government spending as the major source of current in-

More Effective

But, while there seems to be relative agreement among the economists that Mr. Brandt is vulnerable to attack, most political observers think that Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schmidt so far have been the most effective in presenting their case, however weak it might be. As one foreign

"The important thing is how successful you are in simplifying complicated economic issues and making your explanations sound convincing to the lay voter. So far, the speeches by Brandt and Schmidt have sounded very good, while Barzel and Strauss have come off sounding overly partisan

remains that people are worried by inflation. With an effective campaign, this could still be Brandt's Achilles heel, After all, if you take people looking for someone to blame, you should be able to convince a lot of them that it's the fault of the government in power and that Schiller's

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United Frest International. President Salvador Allende in Santiago on Saturday.

U.S. Expects Allende To Ride Out Crisis

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Administration circles expect the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende Gossens to ride out the current wave of strikes now spreading in Chile. The Chilean Army of 28,000 men, headed by Gen. Carlos Prats Gonzalez, is regarded here as the key to President Allende's continuing hold on power—despite

widespread, and even mounting industrial disturbances. Gen. Prats and his senior colleagues are viewed here as career officers who, while personally conservative and in no way sympathetic to Marxism, intend to keep the army neutral in the current emergency. Their stand is backed by the Carabineros, a

pare-military constabulary force of similar size. The Chilean Army leaders are reported, by sources familiar with developments in Chile, to consider the army the guaranter of the Chilean Constitution. Thus, sources here say, Gen. Prats and his colleagues will continue backing the Allende regime untiland unless—it violates

constitution. This it has not The current wave of strikesinvolving widespread elements of Chile's transport industry, doctors, dentists, bank employees, engineers, gas workers and students is seen here as a move by

Chile's "private sector" to provoke public unrest. By these tactics, experts here believe, the Chilean private sector hopes to provoke a harsh government reaction and thus enlist

army support against the regime.

Mr. Allende is also reported here to be reining back the extreme leftist groups in his governing coalition—such as the Revolu tionary Left Movement and the Socialists—who see the strikes as a deliberate "provocation" from the right and went to crush it violently. Both the Revolutionary Left Movement and the Partido Socialista are said here to have imported weapons from Cubs to arm many para-military

groups of 40 to 50 men each, By contrast, the Chilean Communists, who still maintain close contacts with Moscow, reportedly have tightened security around their offices and installations but have not armed any private groups. The Chilean Communists are reported, moreover, to be urgviolence and concentrate instead on consolidating the gains to date

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Viena I. J. Openring; Ranke, 105.
Viena I. J. Openring; Ranke, 105.
Soo, Fifth Ave.

-it now has assumed direct responsibility for law and order in 20 of the country's 25 provinces -has been criticized in anti-Marxist circles and characterized as direct support of the regime. Nonetheless, according to responsible informants here. Gen. Prats and other army leaders

not to be involved. They are reportedly warning both the strikers and the government itself that violence must be avoided and concestions made to lower public tempers and avert bloodshed.

are aware of the maneuver to

involve them and are determined

President Allende is reported to be heeding the army's warnings. He has used army units to force open food stores and pharmacies closed by strikes and has sent policemen to keep them open. At the same time he is reported to making wage and other economic concessions to privatelyowned enterprises that feel menaced by the threat of a government take-over.

Lukewarm

One development that has particularly attracted the attention of administration officials has been the lukewarm support given the strikers by Chile's major opposition parties.

"The strikers are essentially the clients of these parties but they're way out ahead of their parties," said one qualified informant,

"The most likely explanation is that the Christian Democrats and the National party, the main opposition groups, know the army's resistance to being used. They're concentrating instead on the com-

ing elections. Next March, national elections will be held to fill 150 seats in the Chilean lower house and half the 50 seats in the Senate. At present the opposition groups control about 60 percent of the

legialature. "If there were an election in Chile right now," said a key informant. "Allende's government would keep about 40 percent of the popular vote."

This estimate of continuing sizable support for President Allende is thought here to explain both the reluctance of the opposition parties to force the challenge now, and the virtual absence of serious violence during the strikes. A few rail lines have been sabotaged, but reports of two deaths during the demonstrations remain

Nonetheless there is widesureed agreement here that Chile's economy is steadily deteriorating and that social and economic tensions are building up.

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92d Congress: 'Do-Something' Or 'Do-Nothing'?

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (NYT). -The Democratic-controlled Congress, which adjourned last week, never quite found its place in history as it alternated between confrontation and docility, be-

tween cooperation with and de-riance of a Republican President. Throughout its nearly two years the 92d Congress found it-self periodically caught between conflicting ambitions of self-assertion and political pressures applied by a President who was able to maneuver Congress without ever frontally challenging it.

(From one side, the Congress... in particular the Senate-was driven by a desire to challenge the expanding powers of the President, from his war powers to his authority to dictate domes-tic spending. The desire was never quite fulfilled, but in this nascent movement to reassert congressional checks on the powers of the presidency, the 93d Congress may yet find a place in

From the other side, however, Congress found itself increasingoutmaneuvered legislatively and politically by a President who was usually able to prescribe the issues such as school busing or able to defuse the issues. such as the domestic economyadvanced by the Democratic leadership in Congress.

At the same time the President maintained an outward air of cooperation with the Congress, never frontally criticizing it as, for instance, President Harry Truman did with the Republicancontrolled 80th Congress.

Vcto Is Cited

Congress's political and constitutional dilemma was best illustrated by the closing, climactic battle over a spending calling requested by President Nixon and a water pollution bill vetoed by

The spending ceiling was defeated by the Senate, partly for political reasons. Among the liberals, as well as the educational and health lobbles, there was a fear that the President would use his budget-cutting authority under the proposed spending ceiling to eliminate programs approved by Democratic Con-

gresses and administrations. The primary factor, however. was a concern among a broad coalition of conservatives, liberals and moderates in the Senate that the socnding ceiling would abrogate Congress's constitutional control over the pursestrings.

Mr. Nixon then turned this constitutional act of defiance into a political issue as he coupled defeat of his spending ceiling with a veto of a \$24-billion water pollution bill that he called another example of reckless congressional anending that could lead only to greater inflation and higher taxes.

Congress overrode the veto, as the White House had fully expected and perhaps wanted. But between the veto and the abortive spending ceiling request, the President, as Democrats ruefully acknowledged, succeeded in shifting some of the political onus onto a Democratic Congress as the spendthrifts who were contributing to inflation and higher

taxes. In the process, congressional Republican leaders who had argued against a veto almost glee fully and admiringly noted that the President had succeeded in obscuring the fact that a Republican administration had run up a deficit of more than \$100 billion in four years in office. In terms of legislation, the rec-

To Rep. Gerald R. Ford, the House Republican leader, the legislative record was "blotched by failure after failure" in its refusal to follow the proposals of a "reform President."

But to Speaker Carl Albert, if was a "do-something Coneresthat "did not wait to be led but which responded on its own to the urgent needs of the America people . . . despite the fact that the administration systematically turned its back on its own legis

lative proposals."

The legislative record appear ed to be a standoff between Congress and the administration. Of 218 proposed measures that Mr Nixon sent to Congress in the last session, it enacted 141-4 percent support for the presidential legislative program.

When it came to asserting legis'ative initiative. Congress fre quently stumbled, sometimes be cause of its internal dissensions sometimes because the congres sional proposals ran into admin istration opposition. Among the significant legislation not eracted and put over to the new Congress were comprehensive housing establishment of a consumer pro tection agency, no-fault automo bile insurance, minimum-wase increases, pension reform and comprehensive health insurance

Of the major measures actively pushed by the administration, few were blocked by Congress although they were frequently

Major Achievement

In one of its major achievements, Congress enacted the revenue-sharing plan with states and cities that President Nizon made the keystone of his "net American revolution" designed to return power "to the people But two other "reforms" that were part of the President's "revolution" floundered in Congress: his welfare reform proposal to provide a guaranteed annual income to poor families and his reorganization proposal to consolidate seven executive depart-

ments into four. Throughout the session, the President had a running buttle with the Senate over his Vietnam war policies. It was a bat-tle, however, that the President was always able to win by turning for support to the House, where a rising anti-war sentiment amonthe Democrats was kept in check by the leadership's conviction that Congress should defer to and support the President on foreign

McGovern to Be A Bigger Loser. Goldwater Says

DALLAS, Oct. 22 (AP) Sen. Barry Goldwater, who lost the 1964 presidential election to Lyndon Johnson by nearly 16 million votes, predicted Friday that Democratic nominee Sen. George McGovern "will be beaten worse than I was." "I don't want my grandchil-

dren growing up saying,

'Grandpa got the worst bent-

ing of any potential presi-

dent," he said. "I'm guing

to nail that crown to George McGovern Nov. 8," Sen. Goldwater made his forecast at a news conference before addressing a huncheon meeting of the North Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

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itorio and the Palazzo Madama in it. They are, from left to right, the Communists, Socialists, d the behind-the-scenes in-Social Democrats, Republicans, gues, the frustration of many

corridors of the Palazzo Mon-

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produced another Cayour. Most members of Parliament are undistinguished, and only the names of a handful are household words. Prominent politicians run for

Parliament in up to three constituencles, which are often far distant from one another, such as Milan, Rome and Palermo. If they are elected in all three, they pick one, maybe Rome, and leave the two other seats for some lesser-

National legislators carry an oval metal badge entitling them to free railroad rides. They have also mail privileges, often get free tickets to movies and soccer games

to the party's

though none so heavily as the Communist party does deputies and senators follow strictly the orders of their parties' floor whips when they vote. There are only a few mavericks in Parliament-includ-

ing seven lifetime senators-and even fewer members who, though belonging to a party, openly dare Much legislative work is done in committees, which discuss

mostly Communists and Roman Catholics, often work harmoniously in the committees. The Parliament frequently resembles a voting machine, functioning according to commands

lawmakers and the plots of tiny terrorist networks, Italy is the only nation in southern Europe with a functioning democracy.

The Chamber and Senate are the country's pillars. Many of their traditions and practices can be traced to the Parliament of Piedmont, the northern cradle of Italian unification in the 19th

"I have no confidence in dictatorships," the leading statesman of the Turin Assembly, Cayour, wrote 112 years ago. "I believe that one can do many things with a parliament that would be impossible to ar. absolute power. The parliamentary road is longer, but it is safer."

known candidate on their ticket.

and are paid an average of \$1,300 However, the 249 Communist

deputies and senators turn over about half of their parliamentary The oratory in the legislature salaries as "voluntary" contribu-Other political groups also tax the salaries of representatives in both chambers in various ways,

The overwhelming majority of

to defy orders. and vote on bilis, and are little publicized. Ideological adversaries,

from the headquarters of the eight major parties represented

strongest political movement). Liberals, Monarchists and Neo-Pascists.

The parliamentary arm of Neo-Fascism calls itself the Italian Social Movement. It disclaims any ties with the far-rightist groups that act outside Parliament often illegally, and is about to absorb the dwindling Monarchist party into a National Right Wing, a

new label for Neo-Fescism. There are also a few small groups, such the South Tyrolean People's party, which has three deputies and two senators and represents the German-speaking people in the country's northernmost region.

Real Drama

Neo-Fascist and leftist lawmakers occasionally come to blows on the floors of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate. and the burly sergeants at arms, who wear gilt chains over their frock coats, are hard put to restore order. But real parliamentary drama usually comes in subtler ways through what is known as sniping. Snipers are deputies or sen-

ators who vote against their own party's instructions in secret ballots. A secret vote must be held, instead of a show of hands. if at least 20 members request it. Occasions for maneuvers are therefore plentiful. Sniping has been refined over the years into an art form in

excel. The party has been in years, and its 266 deputies and 137 senators are currently split into nine factions with many acolelvibdus For many years, governments have usually been built on coalitions between the Christian Dem-

which the Christian Democrats

ocrats and smaller parties on its left and right, with Communists and Neo-Fascists always barred from power. Under the constitution of 1947. the government at all times needs the confidence of both

houses. A premier may theoretically have a safe majority in both houses, but anipers never-theless often make life difficult for him. Premier Giulio Andreotti, who heads the 34th cabinet since the fall of Fascism, is having his share of trouble with Christian Democratic snipers. The unpre-

dictability of secret votes is a

major reason why Italian gov-

ernments are so unstable and

last only an average nine months.

although every premier since 1945

has been a Christian Democrat.

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political expert says:

and shrill "Still," he continues, "the fact 'Provocation'

ing President Allende to avoi of his revolutionary program. So far the army's cooperation in helping maintain public order

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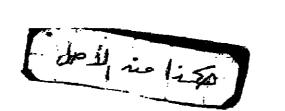
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MEDIAN FAMILY INCOMES

(Rates of Increase) 1960-1970

Census Knocks Down Some Myths About the Character of the U.S.

By Peter Milius

SHINGTON (WP) .- The tensus Bureau has published a lied social and economic porof the U.S. population in that leaves in ruins some and fixed ideas about the role romen in the country, the of the family, the spread salth, the lot of older people eyen the process of Amer-

zation.

o thick report includes such se pieces of information as number of Americans whose nes were below the govern-'s poverty line in 1970 (27.1 on, or 13.3 percent), and the per who took taxicabs to work 500, and another 5.7 million It tells the average e of an owner-occupied home le United States (\$19,574 at is time, and rising), and how

g adult Americans never went

ay school at all, not even to

irst grade (1.8 million). says that women headed one of all families in 1970; that dath of all children were livwith only one of their parents. ith none; and that 40 perof all the women in the smong young wives with ands present and with fren under six years old, one of every four had a full-time

part-time job. ne report says that one-sixth ll Americans of "retirement e . 65 years old and older, were working in 1970; that about million of the 20.1 million rly people in the country were id-age bomes; and that one-th of all elderly people were g in what the government ially concedes is poverty. ne-seventh of all children er 18 years old-10.4 million hem-were also living below poverty line in this supposed-ffluent land. So were one-

Affluent Families

ne-fifth of all U.S. families incomes over \$15,000 a year -970, the bureau reported. bureau discovered that than one-fourth of all ricans were in school in 1970, million out of the total of million. About one-half - living in a different house the one that they had lived ive years earlier. More than out of every seven who workworked for a federal, state ocal government agency. ration to this country are

posedly a part of the dim the bureau found that oneof the population in 1970 either foreign-born or born oreign or mixed parentage. at 30 million Americans, in neighborhood of 15 percent, the census-takers that the lish language was not their her tongue.

he bureau said that 55.5 perit of all Americans 14 years and older were in the labor eciably in the last 20 years; it is 53.4 percent in 1950. What s changed is who works. Women, especially white wom, are working more. Men, in

rticular older men, are workn 1950, only 29 percent of all nen and girls 14 years old and

er were in the labor market, percent of the whites, 37.1 cent of the blacks. In 1970, the Census Highlights

 1.8 million adult Americans have had no schooling at all. One-fifth of the nation's families had incomes of more

One-sixth of the population was either foreign-born or

than English was their mother tongue.

40 percent of the women were in the labor force.

the poverty line. So were one-third of the blacks.

of their parents, or neither.

About 48 percent of the population held white-collar jobs. One out of every seven workers is employed by a federal,

A fourth of all Americans were living in a different

rate for all women was 39.6 percent. It was 44.4 percent for blacks, an increase of about a It was 38.9 percent for whites, an increase of almost two-

other hand, 79 percent were in the labor force in 1950 and only retiring earlier. Among men 65 years old and older, 24.8 percent years earlier, however, the rate for such men was 41.4 percent.

changes was that women made up about 37 percent of the labor force in 1970. They made up only 28 percent in 1950. Nor were they only part-time workers in 1970. About 45 percent of the women who were working in that year had worked in at least 50 weeks the year before.

Secretary Force

that there were 3.8 million secretaries, stenographers and typists in the United States in 1970, and that 128,982 of them were men. The nation had 25 million elementary and secondary school teachers. There were 912.410 automobile mechanics in the country in 1970, "including body repairmen," and only 538,746 doctors, dentists and "related practitioners." About 1.1 million women were working as maids, and about 501,000 of them were The bureau's tables of statistics

of the census held white-collar professional to clerical work, and includes the nation's 5.4 million only about 41 percent of all jobs were white-collar. About 36 perworkers.

said that agriculture, forestry and fisheries employed only 3.5 per-

U.S. population in 1970.

13.3 percent of the population had income below the

 The average value of an owner-occupied home was \$19,574 and rising.

had a foreign-born parent Some 15 percent of Americans said a language other

One-fourth of the elderly were living in poverty.
 One-seventh of children under 18 were also living below.

• One-sixth of U.S. children were living with only one There were 912,410 automobile mechanics compared

with 538,746 physicians, dentists and "related practitioners."

Some 1.1 million women were working as maids, about half of them white

state, or local government agency.

• A tenth of all families had women at their heads. state from the one in which they were born.

Among men and boys, on the 72.9 percent in 1970. The difference was that older men were were still working in 1970. Twenty

The net result of the two

The bureau said in its report

certify the fact that the United States now has a white-collar economy. They say that about 48 percent of all the persons who were employed at the time category that runs from salesmen and women. In 1960, cent of all employed persons held blue-collar jobs in 1970. The rest were what the bureau calls service

Among industries, the bureau

ig-4 Powers to Open Talks n Responsibility for Berlin

RLIN. Oct. 23 (NYT).—The United States, Britain, France the Soviet Union are about pen official talks here aimed redefining continuing four-er responsibility for Berlin Germany, diplomatic sources

he Big-Four consultations, ed to begin this week, were id to coincide with the final se in the East-West German stiations that are designed to nalize relations between the Germanys. It is believed if the German pact may be pleted early next month, just Tre the general elections in n on Nov. 19.

ne Allied diplomat said that Big Four expected to issue joint statement reaffirming special status of the victor ers of World War II as re-is Germany. "We will say nothing the Germans do change our rights," he ob-

ne Western powers still hold eme sovereignty over West Germany, and have reed special rights in security ters for "Germany as a

t the declaration, they want make sure that their rights free access to Berlin and

whee in the city are not afpreover, each of the Big Four, hancelor Willy Brandt once it, "want to keep their finger

he pie" in Germany. he West Germans not only ort this attitude but also pressed for an official ement to be issued simultaisly with the agreement they

e to achieve with the East

ussia, too, has been careful maintain vestiges of four-er responsibility over the Ger-As a token, the Soviet on some time ago changed name of its occupation es from "Soviet troops temtrily stationed in the German

forces in Germany."

However, the Russians were reluctant initially to sit down with the West and formally reaffirm joint rights, evidently because they felt that this would conflict with their earlier insistence that Rast Germany was fully sover-eign and could determine its own political course.

They were believed to have given up the contention of com-plete East German sovereignty and have yielded to Western pressure in an attempt to come to the aid of the Brandt government before the elections. The talks will be held at the

Allied Control Council, the building in Berlin's American sector that was the site earlier for the Big-Four negotiations on Berlin. The Berlin pact was signed there the foreign ministers on

in 1970. That was a fall-off of nearly one-half from 1960's 6.7

cent of all working Americans

As the agricultural industry learned to make do with fewer people, however, governments went in the opposite direction. There were 12.2 million Americans working for public agencies of one kind or another in 1970. There were only 7.9 million in 1960.

The bureau said that the median family income in 1970 was \$9,590, an increase of 70 percent over 1960's \$5,660, median for blacks rose at a faster rate over the 10 years than the median for the population as a whole, from \$3,161 in 1960 to \$6,067 in 1970, or a 92 percent rise. Yet blacks still stood uncomfortably short of the median of \$9,961 among white families.

The South continued to be the nation's poorest region. Its median family income for 1970-\$8,079 was lower than the nation's; the medians for all the other regions-Northeast, North Central and West-were higher than the national. The Northeast's was the highest, \$10,454.

.The median income for urban families was also higher than the nation's. It was \$10,196, almost exactly the amount the Labor Department was saying in 1970 that an average urban family of four needed to maintain an "intermediate" standard of living. It said that such a family needed about \$7,000 a year to maintain itself at a non-poor but "lower" standard. About 30 percent of urban families in 1970 had in-comes under \$7,000.

Unequal Pay

Black family incomes lower than white in 1970 for a reau makes clear, was that blacks were paid less than whites for comparable work. The median earnings of white male "professional, managerial and kindred workers" in 1970 was \$11,108. The median for the same category of blacks was \$7,659. Among "craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers," the white median was \$5,305,

the black median, \$5,921. Smaller but similar blackwhite discrepancies appeared even among male laborers and female

A second reason also showed up in the numbers. A tenth of all U.S. families—5.5 million out of 512 million—had women at their heads in 1970; but almost one-fourth of these femaleheaded families were black. More than one-fourth of all black families 133 million out of 48 million-had no male wage-earner at their heads at census time. The women heading one-third of them worked. The other two-

thirds did not. The result was that this quarter of all black families had a median income of only \$4,396 in 1970. The effect was to drag down appreciably the median for all black

families. The government set its poverty line in 1970 at an income of a little over \$3,700 for an urban family of four. The cutoff was higher for larger families, lower for smaller and rural ones.

Almost 11 percent of all families in the United States were poor by this standard in 1970—8.6 per-cent of white families and 29.8

FTC Acts to Take High Pressure Out of Door-to-Door Sales in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—The Federal Trade Commission W has ruled that persons who buy goods from door-to-door selesmen have three days in which to decide whether

they want to keep the merchandise If the customer decides to return the product, he can do

so without penalty or fee.

The new regulation is designed to counter high-pressure sales pitches, misrepresentations of the nature and price of the product, false-savings claims and the nuisance created by the uninvited salesman who refuses to leave a home until a sale

is made, the FIC said. The new rule applies only to door-to-door purchases costing more than \$35. The FTC said the rule is based on the theory that three days will give the customer time to con-

sider the wisdom of his purchase. The rule provides that: • The seller must furnish the buyer with a contract and an explanation of the cancellation right in the same language as that used in the sales presentation, such as Spanish. • At the time of the sale, the seller must provide the buyer

with both a separate written notice and an oral explanation of the right to cancel the sale. • Upon cancellation, the buyer must make available for pickup at his residence any goods which have been delivered. If they are not picked up within 20 business days after the sale has been canceled, the buyer may keep them. The seller must pay all expenses associated with the return shipment of

percent of black ones. Almost

It is a commentary on the govrnment's standard of poverty. and on the nation's welfare laws as well that not all of the poor in 1970 were on the welfare rolls. and mot all of those who were on the welfare rolls were officially

Only 5.3 percent of all families <u>-half as many as were poor-</u> were on welfare in 1970. The rates were 4 percent for white families and 17.6 percent for

Only 21.5 percent of all poor families were on welfare at the time of the census. Those rates for whites and blacks were 16.4

Poor Children

There were 21.2 million persons in these poor families in 1970, of whom 10.3 million were children under 18, and 3.9 million were black children. The black children who were poor made up 41 percent of all black children. The same figure was 10 percent for white children.

In addition to the families that were poor, there were 5.9 million of what the Census Bureau calls unrelated individuals" who were living in poverty at census time. Half of them were elderly. The average income of all 5.9 million of them was \$861 a year.

The bureau said there were about 10 million families about a fifth of all families—whose incomes were \$5,000 and below in 1970. There were about 10 million more—the fifth at the top-

1960-1970 wits bundaraaraanaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaana

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOMES (In Dollars)

that had incomes of \$15,000 and above. Only 5 percent, 2.4 million, had incomes of \$25,000 or more, Only 1.7 million Americans The bureau said that there actually earned that much them-

(Theusands of Dollars)

one member of the family was bringing in some money. The same was true of most families. The median individual income of all working males 14 years old and older in 1970 was \$6,446. That was not the median There were another 23.9 million holds: it included incomes of young teen-agers and other part-

families. The median individual income of all working women and girls 14 years old and older was \$2,330 for the year. That midpoint

time workers. It was still well

below the median of \$9,590 for

selves. In the other families that

had meames that high, more than

among black males was \$4,160. For black women and girls, it

were 9.6 million foreign-born Americans in 1970. The country that produced the most of them was Italy, with a few more than 1 million. Germany came next with 833,000, then Canada with 812,000. There were 760,000 from Mexico, and 686,000 from the United Kingdom. Poland sent more (548,000) than Cuba (439,-

Americans who were born of at least one foreign-born parent. Italy, Germany and Canada again led the list. About 7.8 million Americans told the consustakers that Spanish was their mother tongue, About 6.1 million spoke German when they were

about 2.6 million French and about 1.6 million Yiddish.

School Years

The bureau said that the median number of school years completed by Americans over 24 years old was 12.1 in 1970, an increase over 1960's 10.6. The median in 1940 was 8.6 years in the classroom.

The bureau said the median education for men and women was the same in 1970 for the first time since at least 1950. Men had lagged behind women before. Among blacks in 1970, they still did, and blacks generally continued to lag behind whites. The median among black men was 9.7 years, among black women, 10.2 years, and among all black adults, 10 years. In 1960, that figure had been 8.2 years, and in 1940, it had been only 5.8.

Among children 16 and 17 years old of all races, 89.3 percent were still in school in 1970, Only 80.9 percent of such children were still in school in 1960, and in 1940, only 68.7 percent. What those numbers mean, the bureau said, is that more young people are completing high school.

About 21 percent of all persons who were between 19 and 25 years old in 1970 were still in school, as against only 14.6 percent in 1960, and 6.6 percent in 1940. The bureau included a reminder in its report that America has

fought a lot of wars in this cen-

tury. It said that there were 28.1

million veterans in the country

in 1970, or 43,1 percent of all

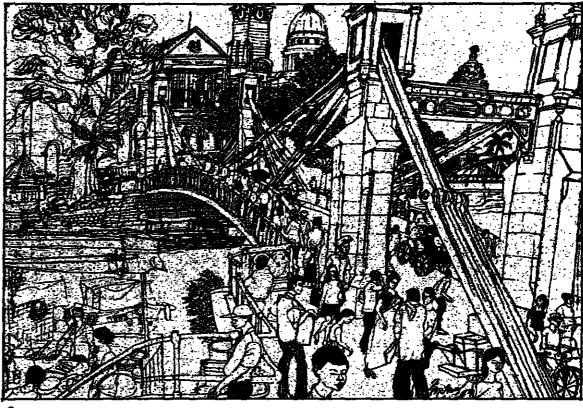
tions that Americans are restless. More are also going on to col-lege, but still only a minority. There were 75.4 million persons in the country 14 to 54 years old in 1970 who had ever been married. More that 11 million had also been divorced.

A fourth of all Americans were living in 1970 in a different state from the one in which they had been born. There were only 12.3 million of them small children included, who had lived in the

White--- Negro-- Total --- -

civilian males 16 years old and

It also included some sugges-



Singapore is becoming the Zurich of the East. Naturally, Continental Bank is there.

In the latter 1960's, Singapore began to emerge as the financial center of Southeast Asia. Singapore's flexibility and economic strength together with her increasingly sophisticated local banking system provided impressive credentials for financial leadership of the area.

Continental Bank was ready.

Continental Bank actively entered the Singapore banking community through an ownership position in Singapore International Merchant Bankers Ltd. in July, 1970.

In time to take part in the Republic's 17.4% economic growth that year.

In time to participate in the past calendar year's doubling of the Republic's nonresident deposits to \$900 million (U.S.).

The timing of our active involvement in Singapore financial life is indicative of Continental's reasoned program of international expansion. A program which has resulted in a six-continent banking network of enviable

strength, including international banking subsidiaries in New York and Los Angeles. This network allows us to meet the banking needs of multinational corporations virtually anywhere in the world. Moreover, the judicious nature of our expansion has enabled Continental to maintain a flexibility and efficiency not normally associated with a \$10-billion bank.

Talk to Continental's people in the Zurich of the East. Or, in the Zurich of the West. Or, in any financial community in the world where things are happening.



Continental Illinois National Bruk and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Elinois 60593. Continental Bank: International, 1 Liberty Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10006. Continental Bank: International (Pacific), 515 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90071. Also: Argentina, Australia, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, France, Great Britain, Grecce, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Monocco, Netherlands, Espublic of the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Venezuela, West Germany.

Fifty Years Ago

October 23, 1922

ROME-Summer has come back to us with all its PARIS-Common-sense strongly approves of the proposal that every citizen-man, woman or child—in a civilised country shall be compulsorily subject to the official registration of his or her finger-prints. From certain quarters, there is, of course, an objection to increased police supervision. But, universal finger-print registration would be a protection to honest folk as well as an efficient safeguard against criminals.

This concept hardly squares with Mr. Nixon's indifference to most domestic problems and to the day-to-day details of governing. Budget deficits have soared out of control; the departmental bureaucracies lack firm direction: Mr. Nixon is remote and unreachable even to members of his own cabinet. The Soviet wheat deal, in which the Russians outbargained, outmaneuvered and outwitted the American representatives,

is only the most recent and most spectacular

example of this administration's administra-

Herald Tribune

The Presidential Issue

The office of the presidency occupies a

central place in American life. A president

conducts foreign policy and is supremely

responsible in issues of war and peace. He

is head of a huge administrative machine

and shares with Congress in the preparation

The ways in which a president performs

these functions go far toward defining the

issues before the country and, indeed, the

country's own sense of itself. His perform-

ance and his example help give the nation's

traditional ideals their contemporary reso-

nance. In short, a vast society of many

clashing interests and diverse practices looks

to its president to be a unifying and in-

spirational force as well as a manager of

When he took office, President Nixon had

an unusually good opportunity to be a healer

as well as a doer in the White House, and

in his victory statement four years ago, he

seemed to recognize clearly the scope and

administration at the outset, to bring the

American people together. This will be an

open administration, open to new ideas, open

to men and women of both parties, open to

the critics as well as those who support us.

We want to bridge the generation gap. We

want to bridge the gap between the races.

President Nixon has sadly and spectac-

ularly failed. For four years the war has

continued, the most divisive force in the

nation's life. Instead of bridging the racial

gap, he has widened it by repeated dema-

gogic appeals to white racial feeling on the

welfare and busing issues. Though the

campuses are now silent, Mr. Nixon has

widened-not narrowed-the generation gap

by such unfeeling responses to youthful

protest as he gave, for example, at the time

of the Cambodian invasion. So far as this

being an "open administration," it is un-

doubtedly the most closed administration....

the most secretive, the most removed and

remote from the public, the most hostile to

criticism—of any American administrations

failure to inspire or unify the nation, his

defenders try to focus attention on the prag-

matic, managerial side of a president's task.

They are promoting the curious notion that

he is a "professional president"-low-keyed.

To distract attention from Mr. Nixon's

in modern times.

competent, practical.

We want to bring America together."

"That will be the great objective of this

nature of his opportunity:

and evolution of legislation.

public policy

Page 8- Monday, October 23, 1972 *

tive ineptitude.

Scandals have multiplied. Anti-trust settlements, milk prices, tax favors-the whole top echelon of the Nixon administration openly acts on the assumption that the rich and powerful can bend the decisions of government to their own interests if they know the right people and are prepared to reciprocate with financial and political support for the administration. The pervasive atmosphere is brazenly plutocratic. It is not the familiar corruption of personal bribery but corruption in the more corrosive and destructive sense of deforming the processes of government for political ends.

Still more ominous, the President and his men have injected into national life a new and unwelcome element—fear of government repression, a fear reminiscent of that bred by the McCarthyism of twenty years ago. The freedom of the press including the electronic media, the right of privacy, the right of petition and dissent, the right of law-abiding citizens to be free of surveillance, investigation and harassment—these and other liberties of the individual are visibly less secure in America today than they were four

It is on all these grounds that we do not feel it can be justly claimed that Mr. Nixon has succeeded as chief executive. And it is in the incumbent's very deficiencies of spirit, of vision, of purpose and of principle that in our judgment Mr. McGovern stands in most striking and favorable contrast. He would bring to the White House an ingrained sense of values and a practical humanitarianism applied to both foreign and domestic policy-qualities that would restore to this country and to the presidential office a moral purpose and an integrity of goals that have been largely dissipated these past four years—as American democracy has sunk steadily deeper into a mire of economic selfishness, military arrogance, social unconcern and political cynicism.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Trade Pact With Moscow

The new Bolshevik regime's first purchase from the United States, in 1922, apparently was a soap-making plant costing \$40,000. Now two-way Soviet-American trade, grain excluded, approaches \$200 million. It is expected to triple under the three-year trade pact signed last week in Washington. The money is not much compared to American trade of \$23 billion with Canada, and \$11 billion with Japan, but it is upbeat enough to have a nice political heft. It attests to the two great powers' hesitant but increasing willingness to mortgage a certain share of their respective national interests to each other. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev can take

As in SALT, the Russians insisted in the trade talks on recognition of their parity. So the administration pledged to get the requisite congressional approval to end tariff discrimination against Soviet imports, a step which the expected Soviet removal of the "education tax" on Jewish emigrants should ensure. Meeting another Soviet parity requirement, Mr. Nixon agreed to authorize the Export-Import Bank to finance exports to the Soviet Union on the same basis applied elsewhere. It is shameful that the Soviet lend-lease debt was raised at all-wartime lend-lease to Russia, which suffered immensely, saved countless American lives and dollars-but due to congressional myopia and apparently to administration bargaining strategy it was raised, and it was settled too. Certain useful provisions regarding business facilities, commercial representation, arbitration of disputes and the like, also were

The new trade package covers the sale of goods and services (and licenses) of the sort the Russians want in order to plug gaps created by their own planning and production mistakes and to acquire the latest tech-

October 23, 1397

sirocco heat, which has been so trying and per-

sistent this year. Fortunately, the few days of

mer brought many Romans back to town and

the Corso Drive is almost as crowded as when

the Court is in Rome. The hotels and pensions

are beginning to fill, though as yet there are

not many notable names in any of them. The

old city is lovein.

chilly rains which preceded the return of sum-

nology. It leaves open the question-one deserving hard public discussion-of the special disabilities which competing American businessmen face in dealing with a single state trading agency; in the summer grain purchases, the Russians taught unwary American officials and traders approximately a \$200 million lesson in how such an agency can operate. Nor does the new trade pact cover the more complex and potentially much larger area of American investment in Soviet extraction and mining ventures, such as natural gas. The guarantees which American investors would presumably demand and the conditions which a socialist state would impose on capitalist investment require further practical work on both sides.

Perhaps for reasons of pride and habit as much as for reasons of bargaining, Moscow and Washington have commonly pictured each other as driven to trade with the other by failings at home: Moscow by its backwardness and consumer revolt, Washington by its general economic "crisis." We find more plausible the argument that the impetus of Soviet-American trade, itself marginal economically to both, is primarily political for both.

If this is so, the timing of the trade agreement becomes interesting. Some might note it was signed on the eve of the American election. On our part, we had wondered last May during the Moscow summit whether failure to conclude a trade agreement then reflected Mr. Nixon's judgment that the Russians had not leaned hard enough on Hanoi. We wonder now, as some signs point towards at least a temporary or partial settlement in Vietnam, whether a trade-Vietnam "linkage" has in fact been made. Regardless, the trade agreement can stand by itself. We salute Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev for acting to their countries' mutual benefit.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Nov. 7 and Vietnam

By C. L. Sulzberger

PONT - SAINTE - MAXENCE, France. - The Vietnamese peace negotiations have now reached a crucial point and the immediate snag is in Saigon. One is reminded that both South and North Vistnam are fully aware that politics is a very important aspect of policy making in the United States. This is excruciatingly true in the weeks before a presidential election.

In March, 1971, President Nixon told me: "Those who think Vietnam is going to be a good political issue next year are making a grave miscalculation. Now I am not applying our policy there for political reasons but for reasons of national security. Nevertheless, those who are counting on Vietnam as a political issue in this have the rug jerked from under macy to be especially useful.

There is much evidence that in final terms—meaning whether Nixon is reelected or defeated-Vietnam is not going to be the decisive issue. The President's program of withdrawing American ground forces from Indochina has already succeeded in reducing the emotional importance for American voters.

Most foreign capitals seem to believe the U.S. electorate accepts Nixon's statement, made on the same occasion, that "Td like to see us not end the Vietnamese war foolishly and find ourselves all slone in the world ... " but awaits the formula for such a

Cold Poker

Nevertheless, both Hanci and Seigon seem ready to play cold poker, seemingly uninfluenced by the imminence of Election Day. There is little evidence-despite propaganda statements and subtle innuendo-that North Vietnam is prepared to give much for the sake of compromise prior to Nov. 7 in order to avoid a stiffer American attitude afterward in the event of Nixon's re-election. Nor is there evidence that Thisu is ready to make concessions on the off-chance this will nail down anybody's political rug.

So far Thieu has stood firm against the arguments of an extraordinarily high-powered U.S. negotiating team in Saigon, headed by Kissinger and Gen. Abrams. He shows no willingness to yield to the familiar Hanoi formula of a three-force government in the South: nationalist, neutralist and Communist. And he insists there can be no settlement that doesn't insure withdrawal of Northern troops from their present positions in the South.

This toughness is clearly embarrassing to the White House, which wants a compromise settlement and obviously would prefer to see it agreed on within the next 17

Moreover, it is obvious that Thieu has strong trumps in his hand—above all during this short period. He has an ascendant military position not only vis-àvis U.S. forces, now sharply reduced, but also vis-à-vis the heavily punished Communist forces that have suffered immensely in Hanoi's 1973 offensive.

Thieu presumably calculates his own position will be stronger after a Nixon re-election if he makes no major concession to facilitate such a triumph and that all he has to do is stand pat. Hanoi is thought to believe it would gain if it could obtain some American yield prior to Election Day in

return for a concession on its own part—but there is no tangible sign of such a deal yet. Neither side has shown evidence

in negotiations that it reckons seriously on any probability of McGovern's victory. But the offchance hovers in the background either in Hanoi's mind or the mirror image of that mind as seen

McGovern Factor

Now, just to confuse things at a moment of extreme delicacy. comes the news that Pierre Susini, France's delegate general in Hanoi, has died of wounds received during a U.S. bombing raid on the Northern capital. This has embittered official opinion here when it might have been country next year are going to possible for quiet French diplo-

WASHINGTON.—In the last

there was a significant struggle

between President Nixon and the

Democratic-controlled federal leg-

islature, which produced a dis-

turbing glimpse of the future

The President wanted Congress

to give him authority to limit

federal spending to \$250 billion

a year, and to decide personally

what accoronciations should be cut

if spending went over the \$250-

billion ceiling. Congress refused

to go along, and was then told that the President wouldn't spend

anything over \$250 billion anyway,

even if the Congress voted the

At the same time, the Congress

passed a \$24-billion water-purity

bill that the President thought

was recklessly expensive, so he

vetoed it, and the Congress passed

it over his veto anyway. So the battle ended in a scoreless tie,

and it is precisely the threat of

this kind of stalemate that may

follow a Republican victory in

Democratic victory in the congres-

the presidential election and a

Most people are thinking now

about who will win the presi-

dency on Nov. 7, but the main

question is who can govern-who

in the next four years can bring the executive and legislative

branches together on policies

worthy of the ideals of the nation

when we celebrate the 200th an-

niversary of the Declaration of

Further Apart

this ugly election campaign is driving them even further apart.

They are not together now, and

The root of the trouble, of

The International Herald

Tribune welcomes letters from

readers. Short letters have a

better chance of being pub-

lished. All letters are subject

to condensation for space rea-

sons. Anonymous letters will

not be considered for publica-

tion. Writers may request that

their letters be signed only

with initials, but preference

will be given to those fully

signed and bearing the writer's

complete address.

course, is the old constitutional

Independence on July 4, 1976.

beyond the election.

days of the 92d Congress,

existing situation is that as a result of the essential failure of Hanoi's latest offensive-despite steady reduction in American ground forces—Thieu's military and political positions have been strengthened sufficiently to give him a more powerful bargaining stance against both Hanoi and Washington. The immutable approach of U.S.

The paradox produced by the

elections plays a role whether Nixon wishes this or not. The implication of a probable Nixon victory-not preceded by an accord—is a tougher stance against Hanol. And Saigon prays for such a tougher stance. As a result, Thieu is practicing

that old tactic of freezing the ball. This tactic was well-known in Asia long before the Harlem Globetrotters went into business.

Congress and President

By James Reston

conflict between the powers of

the presidency and the powers

of the Congress. Twice during the

92d Congress the Senate passed amendments that would have

eliminated funds for the Vietnam

war end compelled the President

to withdraw entirely from the battle. But the House refused to

go along on the ground that this

was an improper abridgement of the President's authority to con-

In addition, the Senate passed a bill defining and restricting the

power of the President to commit

the United States to war without

COMPRESSIONAL COMSENS—6. MOVO

bitterly resented by the President

ss an effort to usurp his power as commander in chief but again

the House came to the Presi-

Nevertheless, there is strong

feeling in both houses—even in

the House Foreign Affairs Com-

mittee, which has been quiet and

pliable for years—that with the

development of atomic weapons,

sile and nationwide television, the

President has been given, or has

taken, powers that enable him to

It is not only that President Nixon has decided on his own to

invade Laos and Cambodia or

bomb Hanoi and mine the harbor

of Haiphong, but that he has al-

ready been able to change the

balance of the Supreme Court by

appointing four judges and taken

to national television whenever he

likes in order to put pressure on

the Congress to hand over to him

Congress has—the power of the

And by taking the main job of

diplomatic negotiations away

from the Secretary of State, who

could be questioned by Congress. and handing it over to Henry

Kissinger, who is forbidden by the

President to testify on Capitol

HIII, Mr. Nixon has out the Con-

gress off from any effective

knowledge of the current peace

Coalition Imperiled

It is not only that new problems

and new inventions and new

threats have resulted in a neces-

sary expansion of the President's

authority but that Mr. Nixon has

given the impression that he

Thus, there is a dual problem:

negotiations.

the most powerful weapon

te the other so-called

the intercontinental ballistic mis-

duct foreign policy.

dent's side.

"equal" branches.

A Michigan Sample

Electorate Marks Tim

By Joseph Kraft

DETROIT -Anybody partial to the view that a new national majority is making up this year should check it out here in Michigan. For while President Nixon has a chance to carry the state, it is thanks only to disaffection of a highly personal kind toward George McGovern.

There are no signs of enthusiasm for Mr. Nixon. Nor for the rest of the Republican ticket, inchiding Sen. Robert Griffin who is in a very tight race for re-

Probably the surest mark of the unenthusiasm came during a visit Sen, Griffin made the other morning to the Ford plant in Rawsonville just outside of Detroit between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. The senator's man at the plant, Pinkie Datson, sported a big Nixon button and a smaller one for Sen. Griffin. But at the very beginning of an almost non-stop spiel, he made it clear that the lovalties of his men ran not to the Republicans but to the gov-ernor of Alabama.

Wallace Cats

"We're all hillbillies," he said. "What Wallace says goes." Thereafter, he proceeded to identify dozens of workers who moved through the plant gates

as "strong Wallace cats." Sen. Griffin hung around the plant for a couple of hours and shook hands with several hundred workers and executive employees. Except for those introduced as campaign workers, not one of them were a Nixon button. Neither did I see any Nixon bumper stickers on the cars.

A few of the executive employees did express support for the President and Sen. Griffin. But hardly any of the regular blue-collar workers did. The one person whom Sen. Griffin questioned extensively, a woman worker, said: "I haven't made up my mind yet. I think I'll have to watch television and read the papers."

Sen. Griffin stopped next at the LaZ Boy furniture factory in the town of Monroe where there is a Republican congressman, Marvin Esch. The head of the company and his executive employees were very friendly. But there were no Nixon buttons or bumper stickers in sight; and the blue-collar work force, while polite, was plainly not impressed by the Republican performance in office.

One worker asked the sensi When are they going to st to do comething about inflatio A second complained that p sion rights were jeopard: under the new Social Secu Law. When Sen, Oriffin rems ed that at least the benefits been increased 20 percent third worker interjected President Nixon had wanted

L ndecided

a 10 percent increase,

A visit to Republican h quarters in Monroe was he more heartening. A girl may sample call to show the sen how phone canvassing was She first asked the rece party whether the family going to vote for President N She next asked whether family was going to vote for Griffin. "F guest," the girl turning toward the sen "we'll have to mark them

as undecided." Sen. Oriffin wound up the f campaigning with a visit to community college in Mo County. One of his advance sension as "very conservation

But the only sign of Republ support at the school was a s table with Nixon-Griffin lit ture. The students I talke acknowledged that opinion campus was divided as heb Nixon and McGovern. They most students lived at heme would vote as their parents

Judging by the posters w were vivid end manifold, the issue on campus was the protion on the ballot for abou reform in Michigan. One stur who supported the proposal he thought it would pass b big margin in the state. A sec who opposed it, said: "Mich isn't ready for abortion yet."

No doubt it is hard to d conclusions from such highly pressionistic campaigning ! none of this indicates to me the Republican party is hi relevant to the concerns of people of Michigan.

They may prefer Presi Nixon to Sec. McGovern ch because of the busing issue. they are not moving into Republican camp in a dec way. On the contrary, this ! in Michigan, as in many or states, the electorate seems to

- Letters

Franglais, etc.

Martha Palmer argues that the French use rache and rachement "whenever we would say beast" or 'beastly'" (IRT, Oct. 16). She very probably is quite right there. Her argumentation, however, is etymologically weak, if not wrong,

Vache and pachement are corrupt forms which were taken into French jargon when the

wants to use these new powers to

the hilt and may even abuse

them when it suits his purpose.

their own problems. By squab-

bling among themselves, they have

not only botched the election but

weakened and maybe even de-

stroyed the old Roosevelt coalition.

which had kept them in the White

House for 28 of the last 40 years.

No doubt the Democrats will

survive, but if they retain control

of the Congress, they will probably

come back in January still divided

and frustrated and more bitter

For they are deeply suspicious

that Mr. Nixon is determined to

impose his views on both the

judicial and legislative branches

of the government, and they are

campaign but are fearful that the

their most prominent rooter, Mr.

Mixon, but they will be back in

January, and then the President

will have to persunde them that

he didn't really know about those

dirty tricks in the campaign, and

wants and needs their coopera-

tion. For the good of the country,

one hopes he can get it, but after

Vietnam and Watergate, and the

election, the going is likely to be

very rough.

than ever.

Meanwhile, the Democrats have

country was occupied just sp a hundred years ago. The C men Wache (mard) was the against whom the speaker French jargon could most e direct his resentment of cool tion and who supplied the v from which the above-mentic forms were derived. Small v der, then, that these jar words are strongly negative both connotation and denotat a fact that—nowadays—is ap ciated and considered plausible

R. KESSLE Main-Kostheim, W. German

every cow in Europe.

Oh, come off it (re Mai Palmer IHT, Oct. 16), when of my dinner guests is moved say the meal was "vachen bon," he means "jolly good," beastly! And considering wh happening to the "new dic nary" he could probably find

phrase in Harrap's. CHESSE COOL L'Etang-la-Ville, France.

After reading several let from readers on the new Free English dictionary, I wonder you have heard from any Fre

readers? B. GATE

Editor's Note: No.

Pompidou and Par

I have read with astonish not only bitterly resentful about and dismay President Pompid the Republican use of political views on urbanism and art espionage and sahotage in this which he is quoted as stating. Paris is not a museum and the President will use his powers to fore need not be preserved. weaken both the Congress and the First Amendment liberties of the course it is not a museum-F is what is in the museum, a v of art.

So the outlook is not exactly cheerful. For the moment, the I can only say that we I protect it from so-called mod congressmen have gone away and the Capitol has been given back to the Washington Redskins and changed it cannot be replaced its original form.

We must especially protect from public officials, how well-intentioned, whose guid principle is novelty for its

I can think of no philos of art which is better calculto destroy all that is beaut in our collective past.

JOHN CUETHS

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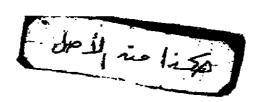
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Eurobonds

Interest Rates Head Higher; New-Issue Activity Slows

By Carl Gewirtz

RIB Oct. 22 (IET) .- "Dr. in and anxious" is how bankdescribe the present mood on international bond market. besic preoccupation is how 1 higher interest rates will . in the next few weeks. th the Common Market states

mng to organize a commuwide attack on inflation and the U.S. budget deficit seen stimulating the economy and king correction, bankers are inced that the cost of borrownoney on the Eurobond margill be driven higher as doac interest rates in Europe America are forced up. is typical in a period when rate structure is shifting upi, bonds are treding on the is from their issue price and have taken a loss. The

be done only after trading begun, which makes it iningly difficult to place them. e Luxembourg franc market temporarily shut down. Algh prices on the secondary set late Friday rose modestly were still well below issue Among the most recent is, Slater Walker 7 1/4s, issued 3, were trading at 96 3/4 bid-/4 asked. On issues carrying 3/4 percent coupon, Oslo, isat 99 1/4, was at 96 1/2-97 1/2;

zents are to be made they

d, issued at 99, was at 94-95 Grand Metropolitan, marketat 99 1/4, was quoted at ading was estimated to be nt a third of the size when the ket got swinging in August. pause is also expected in ich franc issues as prices riorate. Among the recent s bearing a 7 1/2 percent

sued at 98, is now quoted at 94 3/4-95 3/4; British Leyland, sold at per, is now at 94 1/2-95 1/2; Pont-à-Mousson, marketed at par. is now at 96 3/4-97 3/4 and Denmark, whose paper was issued at 99 1/2, is trading at 97 3/4-98 3/4 The latest issue, Ready Mixed Concrete, bearing a 7 3/4 percent coupon, was priced last week at 99

> restricted it was quoted at 97 1/4-Prices also continued to decline from the previous week in Frank-furt, but the pace of new issues has not been affected. The 100-million-deutsche-mark loan for Newfoundland was offered with a 6 3/4 percent coupon at 98 3/4 in line with the previous week's pricing of New Brunswick's 80 million DM. Now on sale is the Australian Industrial Development Corp., which is expected to bear a 6 3/4 percent coupon and priced at around the same discount.
> While dollar bonds, with their higher yielding coupons, have fared better than those denomi-

nated in European currencies, last

week's pricing of the big Tenneco

issue left no doubt about where

and although trading was still

dollar rates are headed. The \$20-million packet of sevenyear notes, expected with a 7 1/4 percent coupon, was priced at par with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The \$30 million of 15-year bonds retained the 7 3/4 percent coupon initially indicated but was priced at a steep discount of 98—which, on a yield basis to maturity, is nearly equal to 8 percent at par. The notes were later traded at 98 1/2-99 1/2 and the bonds at

97 1/2-98 1/2. Among the seven most recent issues, only Hambros 7 3/4s were trading at the issue price (100.1/2) and the European Investment Bank 7 1/4s were alone in showing a gain of half a point (99). The

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

** *	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	Oct. 14	Oct. 7	
Commodity index	124.8	124.2	106.4
*Currency in eire	\$63,616,000	.\$63,332,000	\$59,347,809
"Total Loans	590,364,000	\$99,156,000	\$85,404,000
Steel prod (tons)		2,568,000	1,843,000
Auto production		R197,042	189,413
Daily oil prod (bbls).	9.564.000	9.616.000	9.415.000
Freight car loadings		548,606	451,226
*Elec Pur. ku-hr		32,327,000	29,188,000
Business failures		191	123

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, oil, electric power and business failures are for the protwerk and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

· •	†August	Prior Month	1971
Employed	S82,222,009	81,973,000	\$79,451,0 08
Unemployed	4,827,000	4,887,000	5,040,000
Industrial production.	S115.2	R114.5	107.I
*Personal Income S	\$945,760,660	R\$940,000000	\$\$872,200,000
*Money supply	\$240,500,900	\$239,400,000	\$228,000,000
Consur's Price Index.	125.6	125.3	122.6
Constructa Contracts:	155	154	151
*Mirs. inventories,	104,570,000	163,890,080	101,280,000
*Exports	4,201,700	4,819,200	3,677,790
*Imports		4,561,400	3,928,200

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source. Commodity index, based on 1967—100 the consumers price index, based on 1967—100 the consumers price index, based on 1967—100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967—100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dum & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

ompany. R—Revised, S—Sept.

1 1/2 percent. The EIB's performance prompted one banker to remark that the

others showed declines of up to as small although not negligible, Japanese placement of dollar bonds, which, when it started several months ago, was looked upon as guaranteeing instant success for an issue, is now drawing unfavorable comments. Initially it was thought these bonds would be socked away in Tokyo and would not be seen again until called by the issuer. Now, how-

Congress Plans Wide Hearings, After Election, On Future Range of U.S. Economic Controls

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

Market and on the American Stock Exchange rose last week in

During the first four trading days prices in both markets were mixed. However, prices spurted ahead Friday afternoon following a

report that the United States and North Vietnam are near agreement

on a cease-fire. Both markets were affected by speculation all week

third-quarter corporate earnings reports and the Commerce Department's announcement that the national economy continued to grow

strongly in the third quarter, although at a slower pace than in the

second quarter.

A bearish factor was the Senate's rejection of the bill that would

put a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index closed on

0.8 at 25.72 although advances outnumbered declines for the week by a slight margin. Turnover on the exchange expanded to 14,412,000

Home Builders, which gained 3/4 to 6 3/4 on a turnover of 229,100

On the Amex, the exchange's price index finished the week off

The most actively traded stock on the exchange was Champion

Friday at 126.57, up 1.51 from the close of the preceding week.

Also helping to firm prices were the continued flow of favorable

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT),-Prices in the Over-the-Counter

By Thomas E. Mullaney NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT).-

In a recent conversation, David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, suggested that the time would soon be appropriate for a dialogue among political leaders, businessmen, economists, academicians and other interested parties on their recommendations for the future nature and scope of the nation's

economic-controls mechanism. There is a great need, the New York banker said, for a full and free-wheeling examination of this complex subject well before the existing controls legislation expires April 30. And he would like to see it begin right after next

month's election. Apparently his wish will be fulfilled. Sen. William Proxmire D. Wis., said, in answer to a query, that the congressional Joint Economic Committee would begin hearings "on this entire issue" on Nov. 13, the first anniversary of the current wage-price stabilization effort in Phase II.

Varying Comments

Several prominent officials in different fields have indicated in recent days that they thoroughly welcomed the idea of an early start for these exploratory discussions. And, as might be expected, they advanced some varying preliminary comments on the controversial issues involved in

any controls program. In no case, however, was there any recommendation that the controls apparatus be dismantled when the authority runs out in about six months, nor was there any expectation that the economy would be completely free of restraints next year.

The basic thought seems to be that there is too much inflationary bias inherent in the federal government's fiscal situation

and too much potential danger in the wage and price areas (with the economy expanding so strongly, demand pressure building up and a heavy slate of wage negotiations on the horizon) to allow total relaxation of economic controls in the near future.

Even the business community, which traditionally opposes interference with a free economy, has switched largely to the view that controls can serve a worthwhile purpose. But that position, of course, is far from unanimous. The stock market proved anew last week that Henry Kissinger

continued sluggish trading.

on the progress of peace talks in Paris.

shares from 13,172,000 shares the week before.

(with spending running so high is just about the most important and the deficit running so deep) man in Wall Street these days.

With President Nixon's national security adviser going first to Paris and then to Saigon for another round of talks, the market erupted Friday afternoon with another "peace rally." The Dow Jones industrials rocketed 10.69 points to 942.81-giving the week a net gain of 12.35 points and selected glamours moved higher.
The latest rally was inspired by a report-unconfirmed in Wash-

ington by the time stock trading ended—that the United States and North Vietnam have almost agreed on a cease-fire throughout Indochina on Nov. 1.

International Business Machines rose 8 1/2 to 387 on Friday, a gain that helped to wipe out the sting of a 14 1/2-point tumble on Monday. That followed a Justice Department threat to break up the computer giant if the government wins its long-

standing anti-trust case. Polaroid, another gaining glamour, climbed 14 3/4 points for the week, finishing at 125 5 8. And market volume also climbed. to the immense relief of many brokers who have been writing their operating results in red

ink lately. No Peace That Week

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange rose to 71.2 million shares from the previous week's 59.1 million shares (when Wall Street struggled without a peace rally).

American Telephone, with 678,-400 shares changing hands, rose 7/8 to 48 1/2, closing within 1.4 of this year's high. A number of Wall Street brokerage firms are recommending the stock.

Two giant chemical companies reported gains in third-quarter profits, but their stock prices failed to show any buoyancy.

Union Carbide slipped 1 8 to 43 3/4 on a turnover of 566,400 shares. American Cyanamid was unchanged at 33 1/2 as 523,300 shares changed hands.

Two former glamours fell by the wayside, tumbling to their lowest prices of 1972 and sharing a common cause—disappointing forecasts or announcements of earnings. Bausch & Lomb sank 13 1/8 to 27 3/8 and Levitz Fur-

niture dropped 5 to 20 1.2. The bond market also was buoyed on Friday by the peace report. Before the late rally, bond prices had trended downward for the week.

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on, Charter Consolidated, is-

IEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the siter industrials giving the high, low a last bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week's last prices. All quotations surplied by the stend Association of Securities Dealers are not actual transactions but are recentalive interdealer prices at which se securities could have been sold, ces do not include retail markup, as sumplied by Alasto. I Corp .148

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issue, despite its low coupon, proved that the novel and controversial merging of the managing and underwriting groups (increasing the commissions of a limited number of banks) was successful. He discounted the Japanese participation in the issue Calmin Alex ... 40e
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Over-Counter Market

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shares. Among the bigger losers, Mark Controls dropped 10 5/8 to 11 7/8 after reporting a third-quarter loss of \$362,000 against a year-earlier profit of \$236,000. High Low Last Ch'on NietsonA 50
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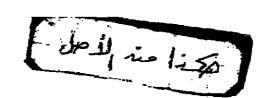
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Foreign Bonds

Bank Stock Quotations

(Clasing prices of the week's trading.)



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Youtne: 14.412,075 shares.

Year to date: 918,202,803 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,342

Advances: 474; declines: 624; upchanged: 224

New lows: 342. Market Averages Week Ended Oct. 21, 1973 Daw Jenes High Low Last lust. 946.72 917.07 942.81 | Down Jenes | High Lew Lart Chr. | 946.72 917.07 942.81 +12.85 | 218.24 210.19 212.24 - 2.85 | 113.78 110.81 112.15 + 1.79 | 308.54 300.77 306.28 + 2.17

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Eurobond Market

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Third Quarter 1972 1971 Revenue (millions). 240.1 218.9 Profits (millions).. 20.1 0.90 Per Share Nise Breaths
Revenue (millions). 668.2 606.7 Profits (millions).. 50.82 44.64 Per Share 2.28 2.03 Consolidated Freightways Third Quarter 1973 1971 Revenue (millions), 151.14 133.65 Profits (millions). 5.94 6.85 0.51 Per Share Revenue (millions), 432.48 352.59 Profits (millions).. 172 14.79 Per Share 147 1,29

Northwest Bancorp Third Quarter 1872 1971 Profits (millions) . a11.13 a9.69 Per Share a0.97 Profits (millions) .. b11.12 a0.97 a0.84 11.12 b9.5 Per Share b0.96 b0.83 Nine Months Profits (millions) . a31.24 a27.59 Per Share a2.71 a2.39 Profits (millions) ... b31.28 b28.0 Per Share b2.71 b2.43
a.—Before securities transactions.
b.—After securities fransactions.

Sherwin-Williams Fourth Quarter 1973 1971 Revenue (millions), 1992 181,8 Profits (millions).. 9.77 1.77 Per Share Revenue (millions), 658.3 590.96 15,34 2,68 Profits (millions).. 20.5 Per Share 3.63

it is feared that bonds purchased this way will be dumped for sale

on the secondary market. Given the uncertain tone of the market, new-issue activity in the dollar sector has remained subdued.

Saxon Industries is planning a \$15-million, 15-year convertible, expected with a coupon of 5 3/4 percent, a conversion premium of around 10 percent.

The Swedish Investment Bank, a government-owned institution. is offering \$15 million of 15-year bonds at 7 3/4 percent. Still on offer is Hilton International's \$15 million of 7 3/4 percent bonds. Some complaints have been voiced about Dillon, Read's single-handed management of the Hilton bond (compared to the more usual practice of international groups).

"If Europeans are putting up the money (for the bonds), European banks should share in the management commission." irate banker said. A Dillon, Read spokesman said the firm's policy is not to take European co-managers when the borrower is American unless the client requests it. In this case, he added, it would be more embarrassing for Hilton, which has banking relations in every major city, to have to choose two or three to become co-man-agers than to have none at all Euro-clear reports that transactions it handled in the week ended Oct. 21 totaled a nominal \$316.2 million, up from \$200.5 mil-

lion the previous week.
In clearing system news, CEDEL reports nine-month results are sharply higher. Deposits of securities with it are up 400 percent over the period and 100 financial institutions have become members. Profits rose to \$86,787 on operating income of \$875,995. In the previous two quarters combined, it earned \$40,239.

Japanese Official Arrives in Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (UPI) .-Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira arrived yesterday to explain Tokyo's new relationship with China to Soviet leaders, Japanese sources said. Mr. Ohira was welcomed at the

airport by Foreign Minister Andrei A Gromyko and other Soviet officials. The sources said that Mr. Ohira might see Leonid I Brezhnev, the Communist party general secretary. Tuesday before returning home later in the day. Tomorrow he is scheduled to have two sessions with Soviet leaders to discuss a peace treaty

officially ending the state of war between China and Japan and to explain Japan's new relationship with Peking.



OVERDRIVE (WAY OVER)-Truck loaded down with 12 crushed cars, almost lost them in Houston last week and driver had to pull over to the side of the road to straighten things out a little bit and also to make sure that he wouldn't end up just like his cargo.

Clouds Hamper Search for Boggs

(AP) .- Tracking and backtracking, rescue planes dodged lowlying clouds in the sixth day of a search for missing House majority leader Hale Boggs and three other men.

Two reconnaissance jets went aloft today with 52 other aircraft, but visibility was cut by clouds over "two-thirds to threequarters of the primary search area," officials said. Four Coast Guard cutters combed the coast-

The wilderness search began last Monday when the 58-yearold Rep. Boggs, D., La., Rep. Nick Begich of Alaska, 40, Russel L. Brown, 37, a Begich aide, and

KLM Curbs 1st Class

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22 (AP) .--KLM Royal Dutch airlines has announced that on its European flights first-class accommodation will be discontinued. On these routes the airline uses mainly DC-9 aircraft. The new arrangement means that the number of seats in DC-9s will be increased by 19.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Oct. 22 Don E. Jonz. the pilot, disappeared on a flight from here to Juneau, 560 miles to the south-

> Air Force Maj. Henry Stocker said two RF4-C Phantom jets, equipped with cloud-piercing electronic equipment, were joining the hunt. Meanwhile, the search was extended south of Juneau to an area which five California ham radio operators said could be the source of a mysterious radio signal they picked up last Monday.

British Royal Tour Of Yugoslavia Ends

LONDON, Oct. 22 (Reuters).-Queen Elizabeth II, her husband, Prince Philip, and daughter, Princess Anne, arrived here yesterday after their five-day state visit to Yugoslavia.

Shortly after their plane arrived here, the royal family left by car to spend the rest of the weekend at Windsor Castle. Earller, Yugoslavia's President Tito bade farewell to his royal guests at Pula Airport in Yugoslavia.

October 20, 1972

These Debentures were offered and sold opiside the United States. This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

\$20,000,000

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PEANCIES YES HA'AY ... LIE'D

LIKE TO BORROW

HE LATEST BOCK

OUR MARRIAGE)

COOKIE WANTS ME

TO FLATTEN SOME CANS FOR THE

BOTH TIP-TOP

BUT I CAN'T

KEEP THE CAR

YOU GAVE ME.

LECH COULD RE

PROBATION -

SOMEBOOY

EDS HOTDOS

HELD UP

STAND AND

GRAND!

TALK TO HER.
PLEASE / -

JUST A MINUTE!
AIR. BARON
WOULD LIKE TO
TALK TO YOU!

GOT AWAY WITH FIFTY

HOWS

DANNY?... AND THE

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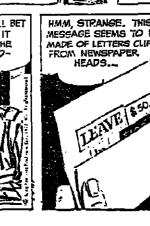
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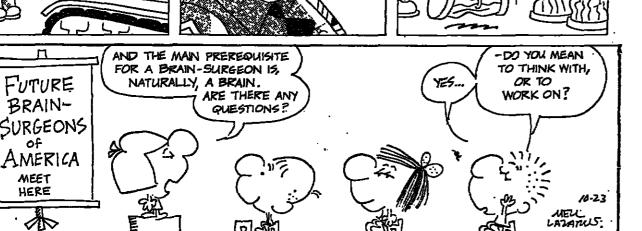






















BLONDIE



BRIDGE_

By Alan Truscott

As it was, there were 12 top

duly took the finesse and that

What upset the Irish was not

so much that bad bidding had

netted their opponents 11 inter-national match points, but the

fact that if South had played

The right play after the open-

ing spade lead was to cash win-

ners in the major suits, postpon-

vealed that East had started

with only three cards in the major suits, and therefore ten

cards in the minors. Declarer's

chance of a successful club fi-

The right play, if South had

played East for the club king,

was to cash the club ace before

cashing the final heart winners.

He would then have had an ex-

cellent chance of squeezing East

with the club king and diamond

length, However, since East did not hold the king, the squeeze

would have failed and declarer

would have gone down to defeat

with a hard-luck story of his

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

own to write about.

from 50 percent to 22 percent.

would then have fallen

would have gone down.

grand slam correctly he

was that.

the

Even in team play, the effect tricks would have been almost of luck is often quite substantial. zero. Bad hids and bad plays succeed, as Peter Pigot of Dublin demontricks with the club finesse available for the 13th. South strates in a recent article in England's Bridge Magazine.

One of the saddest stories was about the diagramed deal, which occurred in the 1972 World Team Olympiad in Miami Beach when Ireland met one of the weakest teams in the event, The Irish North-South bid to the right contract of six no-trump, and had no trouble.

In the replay, the bidding was surprisingly abrupt. North opening the club finesse as long as possible. This would have reed one club, which was strong and artificial, and South's response of one no-trump promised an ace and a king in the system being used. North's astonishing jump to seven no-trump cannot be explained,

He had no way to know that no-trump would be preferable to hearts as a contract, nor that South held anything more than the ace and king he had promised. If South had had the same hand without the club queen, the percentage chance of making 13

NORTH (D)

♥ AKQ854 WEST EAST **♠** J5 ♥ 6 ♦ 109874

♥ 10973 ŏ 19832 ♣ 109865. SOUTH **♠** ·K32 Ö J2 ♦ A1075-♣ QJ72

Neither side was vulnerable. North East South West Pass I N.T. Pass 7 N.T. Pass .Pass Pass

DENNIS THE MENACE



was **your** age !*

BETTER THEN?"

JUMBLE - that torambled word game Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to Woit'll he REALLY form four ordinary words. MAUCS NOPER YAVINT THIS RUSSIAN HAS FOUR TO START WITH! TANIAT Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Frint the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Jumbles: GOUTY TYING MINGLE COMEDY Anesers Often groses sharper with use - A TONGUE **BOOKS**

WHEN ALL THE LAUGHTER DIED IN SORROW By Lance Renticl. Saturday Review Press. 265 pp. 8633.

A MINGLED YARN

Chronicle of a Troubled Family By Beulah Parker. Yale. 333 pp. Illustrated with genealogy, *\$7.95*.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

to see the mighty failen low. So both of these unusual books have their built-in satisfactions After all, there must be thousands of people not even remotely interested in professional football who remain curious to know why Lance Rentzel, the Dallas Cowbors receiver who once seemed to hold the American dream by the scruff of its golden neck, risked throwing it away by committing a sleazy sexual crime. And who can resist the story told by "A Mingled Yarn"—of an old and distinguished American family, which in its 10th generation produced two schizophrenics and a child who narrowly escaped mental illness to tell their tale? No point in denying it: it's gossip time, and you might as well gather around.

But I am even happier to report that these books serve useful purposes as well, and that when one finishes reading them. one's thoughts are far from gossip. For Lance Rentzel's "When All the Laughter Died in Sorrow" is in its peculiar way the sort of inspirational guide that most athlete-autobiographies try to be but fail. And "A Mingled Yarn" sets one thinking about that most problematical of puzthe interaction of history and biography.

No doubt Mr. Rentzel's book will also trouble many readers. For here Rentzel was: a child gifted with brains, ath'etic ability and a wealthy family behind him, who seemed to have grown into a peculiarly American form of God: professional football star; husband of Jocy Heatherton, a show-business luminary with money and a pedigree to boot (the news stories of their wedding in New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral read like pop-art sociology . . . and his name sounded more like a machine than human And as if his nature could not abide such a confluence of good fortune. It had led him to commit "the offense of exposing [himself] to a female child under the age of 16 years," as the judge

And here he is now, telling all, but folding his agonized confession into the entertaining story of his life and times on the way up, and his career with the Dallas Cowboys during the years when that team, because of a long string of spectacular failures, had become one of the most interesting sports phenomena of the past So isn't this rather a case of

who sentenced him had phrased

having it both ways-of dripping crocodile tears all the way to the bank? Isn't this just one more bizarre instance of Rentzel's "showmanship"? It can certainly be argued so. But it can also be argued that he lives in a gold-fish bowl no matter what he does: the consequences of his crime were exaggerated by publicity, so why not his repentance and explanation? Whichever the case, an epilogue by Rentzel's psychiatrist informs us that he encouraged his patient to write this book. And the result is going to

SOMETHING in all of us leves make a lot of people understand

and sympathize.
"A Mingled Yarn," which takes the form of a dialogue between Amy Carpenter and psychoanalyst. Benjah Parker, is also troubling: but for entirely different reasons. An air of unreality hangs over the story, because the real identicorefully disguised and because Miss Carpenter tells the story of its 10th generation in a style that reads like a parody of Dickens. It is as if a track framment of American history had been stuff-ed into a 19th-century potboller. And one feels almost that one ought to be nibbling from a tox of chocolates as one follows how

Amy and her older siblings, Virginia and Eliot jr. were born to a family "with all the advan-tages," whose founder had arrived on these shores in 1635, and whose ancestors had included industrialists, war heroes, ministers and other citizens of honorable and upright standing. One feels almost us if one should be twisting a hanky as Virginia. Eliot and Amy suffer the repeated bloss of unhappy childhood and drift toward madness and suicide until only Amy, miraculously saved by luck and pluck, struggles ashore to tell her survivor's tale.

Fortunately, however, Dr. Parker interrupts often enough to rescue the history from complete incredibility. And the questions she keeps raising are important enough to make credibility seem relatively unimportant. Can schizophrenia be traced to genetic defect? Or is it nurtured by ex-perience? If experience is the predominant cause of mental illness, what is the crux of that experience? At what stage in a life does madness become ineritable? Is it certain that in the long run even great families must take sick and die? And if so, why?

"A Mingled Yarn" provides no

final answers to such questions. Nor does Dr. Parker insist that it should. As she concludes: "... the development of schizophrenia and the suicide of one descendant? at the confluence of two family lines hitherto without known mental illuess brought an end to both. We have seen something of what happened to [Eliot jr.1. and have looked briefly at some sources for the anxiety that caused him to make a break with reality as others know it. Many of these pressures arose from the personality characteristics of his parents who, in their turn, had developed problems rooted in the personalities of their parents, and other parents before them. Perhaps there is no real answer to: the question of how it all came about, and we are only left with one final question. Where did the end begin?"

But the suggestion here that history is the nightmare from which we are trying to awakennot ignorance of biochemistry or stupidity when it comes to proper toilet training: This is eloquent in its implications and refreshing to contemplate. Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book

reviewer for The New York Times.

13 Care for

Shoe parts

CROSSWORD.

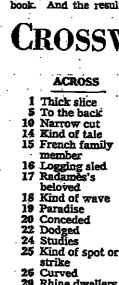
43 Rushes out 45 Child's carriage

46 Initials in Cairo

47 Blind part

By Will Weng

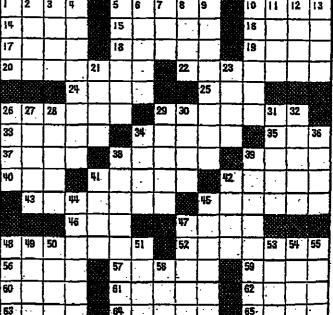
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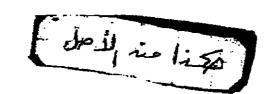


29 Rhine dwellers 33 Outbursts 34 Forbidden 35 — Kipp 37 Mild oath 38 In use 39 Well-known name of W. W. I. ---- es Salaam ---- forces

9 Narrative 10 Tristram 42 Place again Shandy's creator 58 Game pieces

48 Used a crowbar Make over 52 Sang joyously 56 Mideasterner 26 Ripened 27 Indian tunes 57 Acted wordlessly 28 Schumann or 59 Irritate Butt 60 Chess word 61 Incident 29 Draws up Retired 62 Biblical land African lake 63 Support More painful Domingo Insipid 65 Unit of force 36 Catcher's gear 38 War galleys DOWN 39 Badgered 41 Jai —— I Kind of party 42 Clamor 2 Den 3 Frances or Move clumsily Robert 4 Whitened 48 Doorway part Go to 49 Dies —— 50 See 39 Acro 51 Opera star 53 Flower 6 Police actions See 39 Across 7 Conclude 8 Malay paim 54 Zest 55 Attic township





هكذا حيد المحل

A's Capture Series as Reds Bow n 7th Game, 3-2; Tenace Stars

By Joseph Durso NCINNATI, Oct. 22 (NYT) .-Oakland A's-the only team mehall with 19 mustaches and mule-finally won the World s today when they defeated Cincinnati Reds in the sevand last game, 3-2.

bounding after two straight ats. the American League polous broke a 1-1 tie with runs in the sixth inning and he way. And when Rollie pers retired Pete Rose on a fly to left-center field with tying run on first base in minth, they completed one of most dramatic upsets in the

per history of the Series. he A's, who migrated to Caliila from Kansas City four s ago after moving from edelphia 13 years before that. solid underdogs when the began. They had lost their hitter, Reggie Jackson, and left-handed relief pitcher, ald Knowles, through injuries. it with the title at stake towinner take all, they edged National League champions the hitting of Gene Tenace Sal Bando plus the pitching Fingers and Jim (Cattish) der. It was the sixth game in n that was decided by one the 28th time a series had the limit and the ninth in the last 12 years.

Ay first two or three years in ball, the barbs bothered me," Charles O. Finley, the con-ersial owner of the A's, pour-California champagne on peoin his team's locker room r the game. "But not any-

thought we could win it last ng when Vida Blue wasn't 1 115," said manager Dick Wilis, referring to his star pitch-

.S. Retains mateur Golf len's Crown

UENOS AIRES, Oct. 22 (UPI). he United States won the ki amateur golf team chamship for the Eisenhower Cup erday with a 3-under-par 68 Ben Crenshaw, a per-71 by es. Crenshaw's 68 tied the mament record

he final-round 214 total gave : United States 855 for the 72 and South Airies third with each with 222s on the last

Spain was fourth with 879 and gentina and New Zealand tied fifth with 884.

Four players participated for th of the 32 competing nations. h the three best cards count-

he defending champion U.S. m, which won the title in drid two years ago, rallied m three strokes behind Ausis in the final round for the -stroke victory. nthony Gresham of Australia c individual honors with a

Giles tied for second with ther leading team scores were ain, 888; Canada, 889; Japan, France, 903; West Germany. Taiwan, 907; Italy, 912, and

r-round total of 285. Crenshaw

den. 913. Knudson Leads by 5 APA, Calif., Oct. 22 (AP) .-with a 75 yesterday and adian George Knudson took ve-stroke lead in the \$150,000

er International Open golf

Smith, Nastase Jpset in Tennis

BARCELONA, Oct. 22 (UPI) Manuel Orantes of Spain set Stan Smith of Sea nes. S.C. today, 9-7, 7-9, 7-5, I, to gain the final of the sunt Godo Grand Prix tens tournament. Smith, the imbledon champion, led the nited States to a successful fense of the Davis Cup this onth against Romania.

Orantes meets Jan Kodes Czechoslovakia, who upset e Nastass of Romania, 9-7.

Gail Chanfresu of France second long drive in a row to center field. Nobody caught this at countrywoman Natalie ichs, 6-4, 6-1, to win the one, and it glanced high off the men's singles title. wall for a double, just missing a home run. Denis Menke followed

5. Silver Medalist es in Auto Crash

ELGRADE Oct. 22 (UPI).rard Sanders, a U.S. Olympio stler, died in an automobils dent in southern Yugoslavia, inesday, U.S. Consulate offiannounced.

Concepcion lifted a long high anders, 27, won a silver medal sacrifice fly to Mangual in center 126-pound wrestling at the ileld for a 2-1 lead. nich Olympic Games. The tended their lead to 3-1 and also ege student from Portland, ended Blue's afternoon. The 28died with Helen Antoinette year-old lefthander from Louire. a student from San Fransians, who settled his money state College, and an unibassle last spring at \$63,000, got

Finley. "I tried to convince our guys we could win even without Vida, and the idea took hold." The Reds were favored to walk through us because I wasn't playing," said Jackson, who ruptured a leg muscle in Oakland's final

playoff game against Detroit.

But the guys stuck together-

maybe the word's 'united.'" "They didn't make many mistakes." said Johnny Bench, the power-hitting catcher for the Reds. "They had their plays and their fundamentals, and didn't beat themselves. They didn't give us four outa."

What happened today, though, was that the Reds did give the A's four outs in the first inning. almost before the crowd of 56,040, a Riverfront Stadium record, had

The pitchers were Jack Billingham for the Reds, whose victory in the third game was Cincinnati's first of the Series and John (Blue Moon) Odom for the A's, who had pitched seven innings against Billingham that night and lost.

Line-Up Changes

For the final game Oakland revamped its line-up. Mike Epstein, hitless in 16 times at bat, benched. Matty Alou, with only one hit in six games, was dropped to the No. 6 spot, Tenace was switched from catcher to first base because the Reds had stolen 11 bases on him, but also was promoted to the clean-up batting spot because he had tied a World Series record with four

An even bigger surprise, though,

crushing the Oakland A's, 8-1,

and deadlocked the World Series

hitting in an otherwise tight

Series and it gave the Reds their

second straight victory—at a

time when one slip would have

Back on home ground after three games in California, Cincin-

nati pounded four pitchers for 10

hits before 52,737 persons in

Riverfront Stadium, They started

with a home run by Johnny Bench

off Vida Blue in the fourth in-

ning and finished with a five-run

burst in the seventh and suddenly

put the long-haired A's into a

Not only that, but for the sec-

ond day in a row his "front three" at the top of the batting order

came through. They are Pete

Rose, Joe Morgan and Bob Tolan,

and they reached base a total of

six times for a total of four runs.

They also contributed two of the

three bases the Reds stole yester-

day, giving Cincinnati 11 steals in

Injured Staff -

Reds' comeback probably lay in

the fact that they defeated Blue

one day after they had defeated

Jim (Catfish) Hunter and Rollie

Fingers. The winning pitcher in

relief both times-for an injured,

strained staff—was Ross Grimsley.

who lost as a starter last Sun-

But with two out in the bottom

of the fourth, Bench drove a 3-

and-1 pitch into the left field

balcony for his first home run of

the Series after 40 in the regular

season. It was a fastball at the

knees, and it traveled 400 feet

before bouncing into the crowd.

Nolan Routed

got the run back and also chased Gary Nolan. They did it with four

solid shots, two of which were

caught at the base of the wall,

two of which were not. For open-

ers, Sal Bando lined a single to left-center and then waited at

first while Angel Mangual sent

Rose to the concrete in left and

while Tenace sent Tolan to the

waited, though. Dick Green, who

sat out most of the summer with

a herniated disk, doubled into

the gap in rightcenter between

Tolan and Hal McRae, scoring

Nolan, who said later that his shoulder had started tightening

the inning before, immediately

was replaced by Grimsley, a 21year-old lefthander from Topeka,

Kaz, who was the pitcher of

record when the Reds moved

back shead in the home half of

McCrae led off by hitting his

with a shot through the middle

that was deflected off Blue's glove

behind second base, where Bert

Companeris made a fine play to

McCrae took third and, after

Williams had talked things over

with Biue at the mound, Dave

An inning later, the Reds ex-

Sacrifice Fly

Bando and tying the game.

That was as long as Bando

concrets in center.

the fifth.

throw him out

Half an inning later, the A's

The strategic significance of the

15 attempts in six games.

It was the loudest outbreak of Locker.

at three games apiece.

eliminated them.

batter, Angel Mangual, hit a line drive to right center that Bob Tolan misjudged. He ran in, then leaped when the ball sailed off his fingertips and it skittered to the wall for a three-base error.

Billingham steadied long enough to retire Joe Rudi on a fly to medium left field, with Mangual holding third while Pete Rose threw a one-hop strike to Bench. But then Tenace—later voted the outstanding player in the Series -bounced one toward third base. It would have been the third out, but the ball struck the edge of the artificial turf where it joins a patch of dirt near the bag and caromed high off Denis Menke's glove for a bad-luck single and a

"You can play a thousand balls like that one," Menke said later, "and only one will hit the edge of the carpet. That one

It took the Reds until the fifth inning to make up for that combination of flukes, and when they did they nearly broke loose.

Odom Replaced

The Reds got going with a double into the left-field corner by Tony Peres, the leading hitter on both clubs with 10 for 23. Odom struck out Menke but walked Cesar Geronimo on four pitches, and when he threw two balls and one strike to Dave Concencion, he was replaced by Hunter-who had started the second and fifth games. Hunter, also missing the plate, then walked Concepcion and

Grimsley Wins 5th and 6th Games

the count went to two balls and

no strikes on Bench, the A's de-

cided to relieve Blue with Bob

They also decided to put Bench

on base intentionally, but the de-

cision backfired when Tony Ferez

singled through the middle of

the infield for his ninth hit of

the series and it was 3-1 Cin-

The deluge came one inning

Series Box Scores

Error-Mangual. Left on base-Oakland 7. Cincinnati 6. Two-base hits-Morgan, Green, McRae. Three-base hit-Concepcion. Home run-Bench (1). Stolen bases-Tolan 2. Concepcion. Secrifice fly-

| Signature | Fig. 1 | Fig. 2 | Fig. 3 | Fig. 3

Nolan 4 2/3 2 1 1
Grimsley (W. 2-1) 1 1 0 0
Borbon 1 1 0 0

Save-Hall. Time of game-2:31. Attendance-52,737.

Seventh Game

Rudi, H 3 0 0 0 Tolan, cf 2 0 0 0 Tonace, lb 3 0 2 2 Foster, rf 0 0 0 0

Lewis, pr 0 1 0 0 Jayler, ph 0 0 0 0 Hegan, 1b 1 0 0 0 Hague, rf 1 0 0 0 Bando, 3b 4 0 1 1 Bench, c 3 0 0 0

Oakland 8, Cincinnati 8, 2B. T. Perez, Tenace, Bando, Morgan, SB.

Bench, S. Manguai, Companeris, SP. McRae, T. Perez.

| Senior | S

Save-Fingers (2). HRP-by Fingers (Chancy), T-2:50, A-58.040.

E-Tolan, Concepcion, Campaneris, DP-Oakland 1. LOB-

after that, with Dave Hamilton

nitching for Oakland. It started

OAKLAND (A)

Tenace, c 4 0 1 0

Locker, p 0 0 0

Mincher, ph 0 0 0

Duncan, ph 1 0 0

Hamilton, p 0 0 0

Horlen, p 0 0 0 0

OAKLAND

Mangual, of 4 1 0 0 Rudi, If 3 0 0 0

Hunter, p 0 0 0 0

Holtzman, p 0 0 0 0

Fingers, p 1 0 0 0

Campaneris, as 4 0 0

Alou, rf 4

Rudi, If 4

Epsetein, lb

ab r h bi

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22 (NYI). the first two Reds out. But—The Cincinnati Reds continued then Tolan singled through the their rousing revival yesterday by middle and stole second. When

cinnati.

allowed only two hits and had retired his last 10 batters. But the move paid off when McRae hit the first pitch 400 feet to deepest center field.

It looked like a grand-slam home run until Mangual, his back to the concrete, made the catch. Perez tagged up at third and scored the tying run. Finally, with Reds still at first and second, Rose drove one deep to right center, where Mangual again made the catch to end the inning.

"If I had it all to do over again," said manager Sparky Anderson of Cincinnati, "I wouldn't change anything. I'd just hope that McRate would pull that ball about three feet to the left. When he hit it, he thought the ball was

Half an inning later, though, it was the Reds who were gone as the game suddenly veered away from them in the top of the sixth. Their new pitcher was Pedro Borbon, working for the sixth time in seven games, and he got off to a bad start when Bert Campaneris bounced a single through

It was his first hit in 22 times at hat, and he pulled into second base a moment later while Mangual was being thrown out on a secrifice bunt. Then he took third while Rudi was being thrown out on a grounder to Joe Morgan.

The Reds now had to get one batter out to escape the jam, but four reached base before they did.

with a pop-fly foul by Menke,

a single by Concepcion and a

strikeout by Tom Hall, the Red's

third pitcher. Now the A's need-

ed only one out to escape the

inning, but before they got it six

of the Reds reached base and five

Concepcion stole second, prompt-

ing the A's to walk Rose inten-

tionally. Morgan looped a single

down the leftfield line for one

run and Tolan singled down the

ready Cincinnati's biggest inning

CINCINNATI (N)

Rose, If 3 1

Morgan, 2b 5 1

Bench, c 2

Perez, lb 3

Tolan, of 4 2

Geronimo, rf 1 0 1

Grimsley, p 1 0 0 0

CINCINNATI

Concepcion, ss 3 0 0 0

Billingham, p 1 0 0

Borbon, p 0 0 0

Carroll, p 0 0 0

Grimsley, p 0 0 0 0

Uhlaender, ph I 0 0 0

Chaney, ph 0 0 0 0

McRae, ph 0

Morgan, 2b 3 0

Borbon, p 0 0 0 0

With three runs in it was al-

right-field line for two more.

On the one-strike pitch from Borbon, he pulled a double down the left-field line to drive home his ninth run in seven games and to give the A's a 2-1

Allan Lewis, the sprinting spe-cialist, ran for Tenace and Borbon then got into deeper trouble by throwing three balls to Bando, The next pitch was down the middle and Bando was laying

"On 3-and-0." Bando said later, "I was thinking about taking it. But it was a fast ball and I said to myself. It's there. Then after I hit it and saw it bounce past Tolan, I felt on top of the world." The ball, lined to straightaway

center, carried over Tolan's head as he drifted back and it fell for double while Tolan sprawled onto the dirt track near the wall It now was 3-1, and the Reds also had a limping center fielder. Clay Carroll came in for Borbon Oakland loaded the bases on an intentional walk and an error at shortstop, but Dick Green struck out and the A's had a two-run lead with four innings to go.

When Rose opened the eighth with a single, it was the Reds' first hit since the first inning.

Strategic Moves

The next scheduled batter was George Foster, who had replaced Tolan, but he was replaced by a pinch hitter, Julian Javier. So Williams in turn replaced Holtzman with his bullpen ace. Fingers, prompting Anderson to replace Javier with the left-handed Joe Hague. When all the strategy had died down, Hague popped out to Campaneris.

Williams then ordered Bench walked intentionally and the Reds had the bases loaded with only one out. When Perez followed with a fly to right, Rose finalscored and it was 3-2.

Menke, who left five runners stranded during the game, lifted a high fly to short left that Rudi took for the third out.

In the ninth, Cincinnati had a parting shot when Darrel Chaney was struck on the leg by a pitch with two down. But Rose hit the next pitch to left center where Rudi caught it for the last out of the 69th World Series.

NBA Results Saturday's Games

Bosion 104, Baltimore 101 (White 36, owens, Havicek 20; Chenier 24, New York 111, Philadelphia 83 (Prazier 21, Bibby, Jackson 17; Elock 19, Boyd, Carter 18). Milwaukes 91, Buifalo 63 (Robert-502 27, Dandridge 20; Hummer 12, Warner 19). Werner 10:. Detroit 103, Cleveland 95 (Bing 28, 181. K. G.-Omaha 188, Atlanta 181 (Ar-K. G.-Omaha. 105, Atlanta 101 (Ar-chibald 33, Van Ardeale 23; Gilliam 22, Maravitch 18). Chicago 130, Houston 97 (Love 24, Walker 25; Murphy 18, J. Weiker 17). Colden State 104, Portland 97 (Audilias 23), Barry 22; Wicks 48, Patrice 23).

Houston 120, Atlanta 103 (Maravich 9. Gilliam 18; Walker 29, Murphy 39. Gilliam 18; Walker 29, murphy 22). Golden State 101. Scattle 92 (Mul-llns 28, Barry 20; Haywood 22, Beard 141.

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146. New York, 92, Cleveland 89 (Frazier 33, DeBusschere 18; Sorenson 28, Carr 22),

ABA Results Saturday's Games

Virginia 119, Carolina 110 Greine, Erring 23, Eakins 17; Calvin 32, Warren 18; Warren 12). Kentucky 112, Utah 92 (Gilmors, Dampier 23, Simon 22; Wise 24, Buons New York 113, Indiana 164 (Chones 36, Palts 23; McGinnis 30, Lewis 21).

Friday's Games Virginia 138, New York 126 (Eakins, Erwing 26, Earr 22; Taylor 25, Carter 22). Deaver 118, Indiana 99 (Simpson 24, Bock 21; Lewis 18, Daniels, Hill-man, Keller, McGinnis 12).
Sam Diego 133, Mamphis 127 (Miller 27, Taylor 24; Thompson 18).
Utab 127, Carolina 111 (Wise 29, J. Jones 28; Ouncingham 23, Calvin 16).

NHL Results Sainrdar's Games

Montreal 5, Vancouver 2 (Cournover, Lefley, Tardif 2, P. Mahovich; Schmautz, Boddy, Tannahills.
Detroit 3, Toronto 1 (Fontaine, Libett, T. Bergman; Sittler).
N.Y. Rangers 2, N.Y. Islanders 1 (Hadfield, Boussess; Cameron).
Boston 4, Piltaburgh 2 (Marcolle, Hodge, Bucyk, Stanfield; McDonald, Polis).
Buffalo 1, St. Louis 1 (Martin; St. uffalo i, St. Louis I (Martin; St. Marzeillet: Atlanta 3, Minnesoin 2 (Stewart, Mc-Millan, McGreaty; Oliver, Hartali). Lion Angelea 3, Chicago 1 (Bernier,

Friday's Game

Marcotte, Berry: Angottl).

Philadelphia 3, California 3 (Lonsberry, MacLoish, Fist; Redmond, J. Johnston, McKochnie).

WHA Results Saturday's Games

New York 3. Houston 2 (Rivers, Sheehan 2; Harris, Labsissiere: Ottawa 5, Cleveland 3 (Carleton, Truttler 2, Chmis, Kirk; Buchannan, Trottler 2, Climie, Kirk; Buchannau, Pinder, Hapnal. Quebec 6, New England 4 (J.C. Tremblay, Payette, Lecloro 2, Guito Pari-seau; Picau 2, Caffery, Sciwood). Priday's Games

Alberts 4, Philadelphia 1 (Walters 3, Patersud; Rennett), Winnipeg 1, Minnetota 1 (Zahussi;



ALL OVER BUT THE SHOUTING—Manager Dick Williams of Oakland (left) and three A's celebrate World Series victory. Pitcher Rollie Fingers hugs catcher Dave Duncan as third-baseman Sal Bando jumps on Fingers's back.

Notre Dame Loses

Williams replaced Runter with Ken Holtzman, the lefthander Who had started the first and No. 2 Oklahoma Upset who had started the lifest and fourth games, and on his second pitch, Morgan ripped a low line drive past first base for a death a chastne Rose to third. By Colorado by 20-14

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.--Colorado intercepted three passes and recovered a fumble, and quarterback Ken Johnson led the Buffaloes to an upset of second-ranked Oklahoma yesterday, 20-14. The Buffaloes rallied from a

7-0 halftime deficit with two thirdquarter touchdowns-the first scored against Oklahoma this season—and barefoot kicker Fred Lims added two field goals in the final period at Boulder, Colo. Oklahoma penetrated Colorado's 40-yard line only twice—on a fumble recovery that led to the Sooners' first touchdown and on

a scoring drive late in the game. Johnson, hitting tight end J.V. Cain and wingback Jon Keyworth with two passes in the third period, directed the Buffaloes into Oklahoma territory, only to have sophomore tailback Gary Campbell fumble the ball away at the Sooners' 10-vard line.

Campbell redeemed himself on the ensuing series by taking a pitchout and running 43 vards down the right sideline for Colorado's first touchdown. A television videotape replay showed Campbell stepping out of bounds

just before reaching the goal line. Lima's extra-point kick was But the Scopers could not move on their next possession and a high center snap sent minter Joe Wylie into the end zone, where he got off a pass which was intercepted by Cullen Bryant and returned to the Sooners' 18-yard

Six plays later, Keyworth made leaping catch for a touchdown. Fullback Bo Matthews crashed over for the 2-point conversion, After a scoreless first period, Oklahoma capitalized on a Colorado fumble at the Buffaloes' 35. Quarterback Dave Robertson scored from 17 yards out. Missouri 30. Notre Dame 26

Fullback Don Johnson scored two touchdowns and Greg Hill booted three field goals as Missouri upset previously unbeaten Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind., 30-26 The Tipers built a 30-14 lead early in the final period bekeeper by quarterback Tom Clements and a 12-yard run by fullback Randy Huff. The loss was Notre Dame's first in five games. Missouri evened its won-lost record at 3-3.

Alabama 17. Tennessee 10 Third-ranked Alabama scored

two touchdowns within a 36-second span of the final two minutes, the last on a 22-yard run by Terry Davis, and defeated 10th-ranked Tennessee, 17-10, in Southwest Conference football game at Knoxville, Tenn, Trailing by 10-3 and apparently whipd. Alabama marched 48 yards for the tying touchdown, It came on Wilbur Jackson's 2-yard plunge with 1 minute 48 seconds left in the game.

Then John Mitchell pounced on fumble by Condredge Holloway at the Tennessee 22. Davis streaked around right next play. Alabama has a 6-0 won-lost record. Tennessee is 4-2.

Navy 21, Air Force 17 Navy drove 80 yards to a touchdown in the closing seconds upset previously undefeated Air Force, 21-17, at Colorado Springs. Tailback Dan Howard powered into the end zone with a pitchout from 5 yards out with 31 seconds remaining.

Nebraska 56, Kansas 0 Quarterback David Humm threw a school record four touchdown passes, one a 72-yarder to Johnny Rodgers, as fifth-ranked Nebraska beat Kansas, 56-0, on Oregon 15. Stanford 13.

Hugh Woodward, replacing injured kicker Kelth Lively, booted three field goals, and sophomore Don Reynolds scored on an 85yard run as Oregon shocked nationally ranked Stanford, 15-13, at home. Oregon, a winner ones in six games before yesteron Reynolds's 'score and field goals of 27, 24 and 45 yards

UCLA 49. California 13

Pacific-8 Conference rushing leader Kermit Johnson bolted for touchdown runs of 55 and 45 yards in the first quarter to lead UCLA to a 49-13 victory over California at Berkeley, Calif.

USC 34, Washington 7

Anthony Davis ran for two touchdowns and Sam Cunningham plunged for two more as the top-ranked Southern California Trojans hammered Washington at home, 34-7, in a Pacific-8 Conference game. The Trojans ran their record to 7-0. Washington played without injured quarterback Sonny Sixkiller.

Army 35, Rutgers 28 Army overcame a 10-point deficit With three second-period touchdowns, including Bruce

Simpson's 79-yard run, and defeated Rutgers, 35-38, on the Ohio St. 44, Indiana 7 Harold Henson and Greg Hare scored two touchdowns each as fourth-ranked Ohio State routed

at Columbus, Ohio. Indiana lost its quarterback, Ted McNulty, the Big Ten passing leader, with a leg injury early in the first half.

Penn State 17, Syracuse 0

A fumbled punt reception recovered by Penn State on the Syracuse 44 led to the Nittany Lions' first score, a 1-yard plunge by quarterback John Hufnagel, and the tough Penn State deiense shut out the Orange in a 17-0 home victory. Dartmouth 49, Brown 20

Dartmouth routed Brown, 49-20, at home with a five-touchdown second quarter, the greatest Big Green outburst in the school's 91year football history. The victory gave Dartmouth a 2-0 Ivy Lesgue mark and kept it in a three-way tie for first with Yale, which beat Columbia, 28-14, and Harvard, which routed Cornell, 33-15.

Texas 35, Arkansas 15 Texas quarterback Alan Lowry scored on two touchdown runs within 92 seconds in leading the defending Southwest Conference champion Longhorns to a 35-15

Purdue 37, Northwestern 0 Otis Armstrong became Purdue's all-time single-game and career rushing leader as the Boilermakers rolled over Northwestern, 37-0, at West Lafavette. Ind. Armstrong scored on 54 and 53-yard runs and rushed for 233 yards in 32 carries to eclipse Leroy Keyes's record of 225 yards

home victory over Arkansas.

Eagles Nip NFL Chiefs By 21-20

Liske Hurls 3 Scoring Passes

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI).-Philadelphia quarterback Pete Liske threw three long touchdown passes in the first half today, two to Harold Jackson, and the Eagles stunned the Kansas City Chiefs, 21-20, for their first National Pootball League victory of the season.

Ben Hawkins caught a 67-yard touchdown pass on the third play of the game after the ball was batted in the air. Jackson worked against Jim Marsalis for touchdown catches of 36 and 41

yards. The victory was Philadelphia's first in six games while the Chiefs fell to a 3-3 won-lost record. The Chiefs still haven't won a regular-season game in their new Arrowhead stadium.

Jets 24. Colts 20

Joe Namath threw an 83-yard touchdown pass to Eddie Bell with 63 seconds remaining to life New York to a 24-20 home victory over Baltimore and spoil John Sandusky's head coaching debut.

Lions 34, Chargers 20 Running back Mel Farr, starting for the first time in more than a year, scored two touchdowns, and another displaced regular, Larry Walton, added another to help Detroit to a

34-20 home victory over San Diego. Ginnts 27, Cardinals 21

A pair of field goals by Pete Gogolak climaxed a 20-point second half as New York overcame a two-touchdown first-half deficit to stun St. Louis, 27-21, at New York for its fourth straight victory. Trailing, 21-7, at the half, the Ginnts used only 1 minute 7 seconds to tie the score at the putset of the third period. Linebacker Pat Hughes recovered a fumble by the Cardinals' Donnie Anderson on the St. Louis 19 and two plays later quarterback Norm Snead hit Don Herrmann with a 16-yard touchdown pass. A minute later, Giants' salety Spider Lockhart picked off a Jim Hart pass intended for Jackie Smith and ran it 29 yards into the end zone as New York pulled

to a 21-21 tic. Falcons 10. Packers 9

Quarterback Bob Berry directed Atlanta on two long scoring drives midway through the game to give the Falcons a 10-9 victory over Green Bay at Milwaukes. It was the second loss this year for the Packers and dropped them into a tie with Detroit for the National Conference Central Division lead with 4-2 won-lost records. Penalties figured in both Atlanta scores. An interference call on an 86-vard drive gave the Fal-14. Art Malone scored from the

1-yard line. Browns 23, Oilers 17 Cleveland quarterback Mike Phipps passed 37 yards to Frank Pitts for one touchdown and sneaked 1 yard for the winning touchdown with 3:36 left in the game to give the Browns a 23-17

road victory over Houston. Dolphins 24, Bills 23 Miami kept pro football's only perfect record unblemished with a 34-23 home victory over Buffelo. Miami's Mercury Morris flitted

for touchdowns on 5 and 15yard runs. Steelers 33, Patriots 3

Terry Bradshaw passed for 173 yards and a touchdown and set up two of four field goals by Roy Gerela to lead Pittsburgh to a 33-3 home victory over New England, In the first period, the Steelers scored twice within a 45-second span, Bradshaw passed 40 yards to Ron Shanklin to set up Gerela's 19-yard field goal. Then linebacker Jack Ham intercepted a Jim Plunkett pass and ran 32 yards to score.

Sunday's Games

NY. Jets 24, Baltimore 20. Mami 24, Buffalo 23. Pittsburgh 33, New England 2. N.Y. Giants 27, St. Louis 21. Atlanta 10, Green Bay 9. Cleveland 23, Houston 17. Philadelphia 21, Kansos City 20. Denver at Oakland. New Orleans at San Prancisco. Monday Night's Game

College Football Scores

Army 35. Rutgers 28.
Congate 35. Princeton 36.
Connecticut 31. Maine 9.
C. W. Poet 31. Kings Point 26.
Dartmounth 49. Brown 20.
Delaware 31. Westchester 14.
Duke 20. Maryland 14.
Fordham 14. St. John's 7.
Harvard 33. Cortell 15.
Hofetre 28. Wayna State 2 Harvard 33, Cornell 15.
Hoistra 28. Wayne State 2.
Johns Hopkins 21. Georgetown 9.
Manhattan 30, New York Tach 0.
Mass. 42, Rhode Island 7.
New 21. Air Force 17.
New Hamp. 38, Vermont 17.
Penn 36, Lehigh 27.
Penn 8late 17, Syracuse 0.
Pittsburgh 35, Boston Coll. 20.
Tulis 28, Coast Guard 14.
West Mich, 34, Marshall 0.
West Virginia 21, Tolane 19.
Yale 23, Columbia 14.

Alabama 17, Tennessee 10. Adburn 24. Georgia Tech 14. Olemeon 37, Virginia 21. Pioride 16, Mississippi 6. Piorida State 37, Colo. St. 0. Fioreian State 31, Color, St. 4, Georgia 28, Vanderbilt 7. Grambling 26, Jackson St. 13, LSU 10, Kentucky 0. Mami (Piz.) 33, Houston 13. Mami (Ohio) 21, South Carolina 6. Mirray St. 17, East Tenn. 6.
North Carolina 21, Wake Forest 0.
N. C. St. 38. East Carolina 18.
Richmond 37, Purman 0.
Tampa, 24, Draka 7,

SOUTH

Tenn. Siate 44, Florids Ad:M 28, Tenn. Tech 28, Morehead 17. Texas 35, Arkansas 16, The Citadel 12, Chattanooga 5. William & Mary 31, VMI 3, Wolford 27, Davidson 17.

MIDWEST Golorado 20, Oklahoma 14. Indiana St. 49. Butler 21. Iowa St. 25, Kansas St. 22. Michigan 31, Illinoi: 7. Mich. St. 31, Wisconsin 0. Minnesota 42, Iowa 14. Minnesotta 43. Nove 14.
Missouri 30. Notre Dame 26.
Nebraska 56. Kansas 0.
North Ill. 17. West Years St. 8.
Ohio State 44. Indiana 7.
Okla. St. 20. Esplor 7.
Purdus 37. Northwestern 8.
Teleco 30. Dentes 12. Toledo 20, Deyton 17. Virginia Tech 53, Ohio U. 21.

SOUTHWEST Lamer 3, SW Louisians (Jamar 3. SW LOUSEAUR 0. Memphis St. 7. N. Texar St. 6. SMU 39. Rice 14. SW Texas 26, Sam Houston 14. TCU 13. Texas 26, Arksuss3 15.

FAR WEST
Arizona St. 49. Brigham Young 17.
Maho St. 35, Idaho 7.
Newada (Reno) 21, Santa Ciara 7.
New Menico 56, Texas (El Paso) 7.
Oregon 18. Signiford 12.
USC 34. Washington 7.
UCLA 49. California 13.
Utah 27. Wyoming 6.
Wash St. 37. Oregon St. 7.
Weber St. 28, North. Arizona 8.

spiritual recovery

of the country

after the trial of

Vietnam, but be-

cause the irre-

pressibile gener-

osity of the

American charac-

ter will insist

greed - the two

to own the world,

Generosity and

principles have been at war for

a long time in the American

character. Usually, greed wins,

This is not shocking. We are,

after all, except for our blacks,

descended from a grasping, piratical Europe that was determined

Our forebears, in fact, must

have been the most aggressive of

that fierce race. The timid, sure-

ly, would not have set everything

they knew and loved behind them

for that crazy transatlantic

gamble. So, if the greed is in our

Nor need we be excessively

ashamed of it so long as the im-

pulse to generosity continues to

flare and even to win an occa-

sional battle. Indeed, perhaps be-

cause greed has been elevated to

a sort of state philosophy here,

we often seem to compensate by

indulging in generosity out of all

50 Airlines Endorse

Ban on Hunt Flights

MORGES, Switzerland, Oct. 22

(Reuters).-Fifty of the world's

major airlines have declared their

support for a ban on promotion

of hunting of scarce animals and

birds, the World Wildlife Fund

The airlines have given their

support to a World Wlidlife Fund

resolution that calls on airlines to repudiate the promotion of all

travel that threatens wild life,

including expeditions to hunt and

kill animals threatened with ex-

proportion to the need.

announced today.

marrow, it is not surprising.

upon it.

DEAR FRIENDS, if you want the sun to shine into your life all year round, buy in NUEVA ANDALUCIA a 3,000-ares resort in Marbella. Spain, on the famous Costa del Sol. Villas overlooking two Robert Trent Jones golf courses; deluxe Spanish village apartments edping the quays of our harbor for 1,000 yachts; apartments edping lovely gardens with large pools; hotel apartments in the Torre de Rouda. Faying 97; return, Also commercial localisms. Make a safe investment in MEE, ANDALUCIA.
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ARISTO PET SHOP

WATER BED for all ages

SHOPPING

In Victory, Magnanimity By Russell Baker WASHINGTON.—The Republi-Thus we elect Warren Harding by a landslide vote, and then try to forget him by giving our hearts to Lincoln, whose percentage of

Observer

cans are having good sport at McGovern's expense on the amnesty question, but in the long run it can only make them seem the vote in 1860 was the smallest graceless and mean-spirited to of any winning candidate in history. their posterity. Of course there must be am-

Baker

The Vietnam war-we went in nesty, not simply because it is for such noble purposes, in the spirit of generosity. That has been forgotten, but it is so. Well we were innocent too, and perhaps innocence, when coupled to the moral impulse, can become criminal despite motive. It has often seemed so lately. In any case we have had a long bout of cynicism, despair, fatigue.

One part of us—the old voice of greed in the blood—tells us that someone must pay for all this. Give us the war criminals in payment. Give us the tyrant Thieu. Give us the people who wouldn't back Presidents in difficult decisions. Give us the deserters and draft dodgers.

This is the impulse to which President Nixon has been responding on the amnesty question. Those who deserted America will pay a price for their choice," the President declared the other day. The cash register will ring for morality.

Let us hope that this is nothing more than campaign gas, that the President means only to take momentary advantage of the nation's Harding impulse in order to discomfort Sen. McGovern.

It may be fair politics in the month before election to lean on "draft dodgers and those who deserted." At the Republican convention, when he made the same point, there were whoops of delight. It was not one of the inspiring moments of that event.

It was not easy to join in that cheer, "Those who deserted America will pay a price for their choice." That is the voice of the Harding in us. How deeply it would stir us all to hear President Nixon, when the time of decision truly comes, speak "with malice toward none, with charity for all," and, with Lincoln, to summon us all to "strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Some contestants in yesterday's antique bicycle race from Paris to Rouen.

Bike Rally Recalling **Race of 1869**

By Irving Marder PARIS, Oct. 22 (IHT).—The day of the Great Paris-to-Rouen Bicycle Race dawned bright and clear. Frank Merriwell, assigned by his editor to report this historic event, had begun training some weeks earlier-a rigorous course of calisthenics and cross-country running. Although his incredibly hard muscles had reached peak condition by the morning of the race, he was, if the truth be told, a little relieved upon reaching the starting point to discover that he would not be required to make the 130-kilometer bicycle journey himself. The riders and their support-

ers had already assembled at the departure point, a restaurant not far from the Etoile called Le Vrai Beaujolais, when Frank arrived yesterday. They made a gay and heartwarming picture, clad in bright athletic suits and wearing a variety of headgear, including stocking caps and black derbies, and their impatience to begin the great adventure was clear to all. It was not actually a race. he discovered, but a Rallye Retrospectif Amical. It commemorated the first such journey over the same course, which took place in 1869, with 200 riders participating, including five members of the fair sex.

In order to duplicate that stirring event of a century ago as closely as possible, this year's participants were mounted on mechanical steeds of the same epoch, none dating from later than 1870. An astounding collection of boneshakers had been assembled with the aid of the Club des Vélocipèdes Historiques-whose Musée du Vélocipède, at Maule, sponsors these annual pilgrimages. Antique they may be, but they were in

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mint condition. Newly painted and polished, their brass pedals and sprockets glittering in the morning sun, they were a sight to stop in their tracks the office-bound workers hurrying toward the Metro station. There was at least one penny-farthing among them, but most of them were equipped with wheels of almost equal size, the rear one only slightly smaller. The wheels made of wood and with wooden spokes, were sheathed in iron. The brake, on the rear wheel, is activated by rotating the straight, horizontal handlebar which winds up a tightening

cable. In short, they looked splendid. but Frank could not restrain the thought that they also looked incapable of taking their in-trepid riders around the next corner, let alone the 130 kilometers to Rouen. The plan, he learned, was to make the journey in two stages: from Paris the Porte Maillot, La Défense, Le Vésinet, St. Germain-en-Laye, Mantes to Vernon on the first day, with a scheduled arrival at 6 p.m., followed by a hotel banquet. Departure from Vernon at 9:30 the next morning and on to Gaillon (late-breakfa:t stop), Louviers (lunch stop), Pont-del'Arche, Amfreville, and arrival at Rouen by 4 p.m.

Inquiring of the club's president, Gérard Buisset, as to how this schedule compared with that of 1869. Frank learned that of the 200 riders who participat-

ed, 34 reached the finish line in Rouen. The 1869 winner was a man named James Moore (almost certainly not a Frenchman, but otherwise unidentified). He left the Etoile at 7:30 one morning and arrived in Rouen at 6:10 the same afternoon. The course was then 123 kilometers and he covered it in 10 hours and 40 minutes at an average speed of 12 kilometers an hour a feat that this year's contestants could scarcely hope to approximate.

Frank now returned his attention to the interior of the restaurant, which also served as a clubhouse, and from which could be heard the sound of Gallic voices raised in apparent disputation. Having seen two officers of the law enter a short time before, he suspected that some infraction was being discussed, and such indeed proved to be the case. Upon examining the official documents authorizing the day's event, the policemen had discovered that these were incomplete. Rider Number 17 had neglected to bring along a copy of his stepmother's birth certificate. Luckily, however, he lived close by; a small boy was dispatched to his house and returned forthwith bearing the missing docu-

Outside the restaurant, all seemed now to be in readiness, and the excitement was mounting to a high pitch. Frank engaged in conversation with a muscular man, heroically mus-

tached and wearing a sky-blue athletic suit, who seemed the very model of a modern velocipede champion. And indeed, he was about to set out on the arduous journey to Rouen, but it was his wife, a small but determined-looking blonde lady, who would be doing the riding. His own metier, he said with winning modesty, was that of photographer and communications expert. He displayed a pair of French military field-radios and said that he would be in touch "with the navy" en route, a remark that he did not amplify.

The participants were divided into 10 teams of three riders, each consisting of two men and a woman. The plan was for each rider to continue until he felt the onset of fatigue, when he would be replaced by a teammate. In theory the departure was to begin at 8:30 am. but it was past 9 before the redoubtable contestants, all seemingly in the best of high spirits, lined up for the benefit of a battery of photographers and television cameramen. They called out to each other gally and exchanged chaffing pleasantries with the onlookers. And then, at 9:15, in a peculiar atmosphere of anticlimax, they wobbled off to Normandy, threading their way almost furtively, one by one, through the thickening morning

As of press time, results of the race had not been made known.

PEOPLE: Onassises Celebrate Their 4th Anniversary

Jacqueline Onassis gave a surprise party for her husband, Aristotle Quassis, on their fourth wedding enniversary. Among the 60 or so guests celebrating into the early hours Saturday at New York's El Morocco was Mrs. Onasais's former mother-in-law. Rese Kennedy, 82, who came with sonin-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith. Politically the guest ranged from conservative columnist William F. Buckley jr. to Plerre Salinger, who was the late President Kennedy's press secretary and who is now working for the election of the Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern

INJURED: Gultarist Andres Segovis, 78, shaken up in an auto-mobile accident at London, has canceled the second leg of a fournation European tour. He was treated at a hospital and released; he suffered cuts on his left leg. And, jazz trumpeter Billes Davis was in satisfactory condition in a New York hospital where he was treated for two broken legs and other injuries sustained when his sports car ran into a traffic island West Side Manhattan

MARRIED: Louie Nine Pipe. 74. an American Flathead Indian, and Vivian Rice Red Wing, 23, of Bristol, England, in Missoula, Montana after a two-year courtship by mail.

A Pompano Beach, Florida. woman got a lot more than she asked for when she requested a Medicare form from the local Social Security office. A week later a truck left her two cartons of them, 1,999 more than she needed. Said a Social Security spokesman, "We thought she was an office."

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, who conducted an investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, has been sued for separation by his wife, Leah Ziegler Garrison, who claimed her husband had abandoned the family home. Garrison, defeated for a seat on the Louisiana Supreme Court recently, is under federal indictment on a charge of bribery to protect filegal pinhall machine gambling in New Orleans.

Faculty members at California State University, San Francisco, have voted to award the school's first honorary degree to Emperor Hirohito of Japan. "I'm sure the emperor would like to be rec-

ognized as a human bring stead of a sod or denig university president S. I. Ha kana, a Japanese-American, a after the overwhelming vote the academic senate. Haraka said the honorary degree Hirohito was the idea of the logy department, which hold very high opinion of his work marine biology. His achievem are all the more remarkable cause he had to be self-tap Being an emperor, he couldn' to college. Also, being an emp he couldn't publish his pap Until the defeat of Japar World War II, Hirolitio's Sch. fic works appeared under names of assistants and ciates, Hayakawa said.

"You can mail anything as as it's got the right poting it," says Mrs. Harold B. Jane Rutland, Massachusetts, And proved it by mailing an wrapped but adequately star pumpkin to her granddag for Hallowe'en. The foot, pumpkin traveled the 13 mile tween Rutland and 5-yes Katrina Janes's home in dale and arrived intact. It ca two 50-cent stamps. "I wante to have that particular pumi said Mrs. Janes, "and I know loves to get things in the just as all children do."

When Connie Chappel say sister Rhonda crowned L Kansas, football homeen queen in 1962, she wasn't i impressed. "I was seven year and had a lot of other thing my mind," she said. When sister Reathn was crowned a at the fall event in 1967, Co took more interest. And her sister Marvlyn was cro in 1968, Connic really sat up took notice. At a recent ball game, the inevitable har ed and Counic, a Lyons ci leader, was cruwned homeco queen. She'll be the last Che on the royalty roster, at leas. several years. She's the your daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Chappel.

An Italian worker in Mo didn't trust banks so he sewe his 1,600 marks saving in underpants which he kept while sleeping. Police said. when the man woke up Thur morning in his room, where shared with three fellow Ital he discovered someone had cu the underpants while he slent got away with the money. -SAMUEL JUSTIC

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